



World Justice
Project

World Justice Project

Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023

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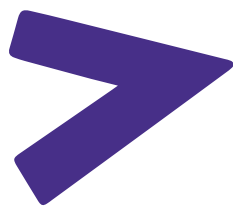
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**Mexico States Rule
of Law Index 2022-2023**



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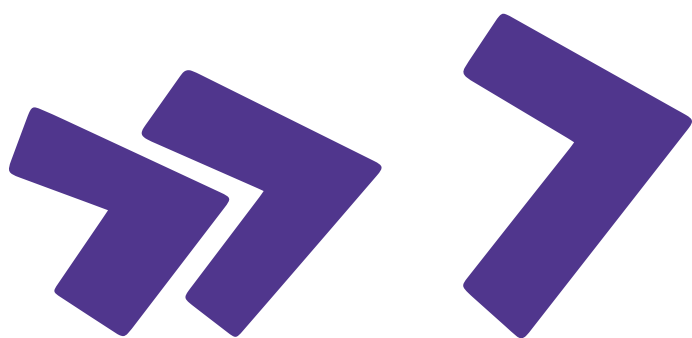


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The Index presents new data organized into eight factors of the rule of law:

Constraints on Government Powers



Absence of Corruption



Open Government



Fundamental Rights



Order & Security



Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



“This exercise would not be possible without the collaboration of over 12,800 citizens and more than 2,000 specialists from all over Mexico, who shared their perspectives and experiences, which we combined and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable third-party sources.”

Alejandro González Arreola

Director of Rule of Law Projects and Country Director

Preface

At the WJP we are convinced that the rule of law is a precondition for development in Mexico. Without public policies to strengthen it, it will be more difficult for us to live in communities of equality, opportunities, and peace in the future. Our contribution towards achieving this vision is the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* (the Index), which we present in its fifth edition in this report.

In its 2022-2023 edition, the Index continues to be the most complete tool for measuring the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states, offering updated and structured data on the eight factors that frame this concept: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. The fifth edition of the Index includes scores and trends for these eight factors for each state.

This exercise would not be possible without the contribution of more than 12,800 people from all over the country and more than 2,000 specialists, who shared their perspectives and experiences on the subjects analyzed, which we integrated and validated with quantitative data from highly reliable sources such as the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). Behind each score, there is a rigorous technical analysis, supported by a robust capacity for data collection, verification, and validation.

The results of the 2022-2023 edition of the Index show continued stagnation in the country's progress towards a robust rule of law, with marginal changes in the overall scores of most states since the last edition. However, despite the persistent challenges and being far from the ideal overall score, some states stand out for their sustained progress across the five editions: Querétaro, Sinaloa, Guanajuato, Baja California Sur, Tamaulipas, and Sonora. The cases of these states deserve to be analyzed to identify what were the diagnoses, strategies, and programmatic instruments that led them to these results.

As on previous occasions, we express our intention that the Index serves to promote and inform processes of co-creation of public policies to strengthen the rule of law, with the participation of all parties involved: authorities, citizens, civil society, academia, and private initiative.

Alejandro González Arreola

DIRECTOR OF RULE OF LAW PROJECTS AND COUNTRY DIRECTOR





Introduction



Introduction

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* captures the experiences and perceptions of more than 12,800 citizens and 2,000 experts in the 32 states of the country.

Over more than a decade, the World Justice Project® (WJP) has conducted interviews in over 140 countries to measure adherence to the rule of law from the citizen's point of view, producing information regarding the experiences and perceptions of people on issues such as corruption, contact with authorities, perception of safety, victimization, fundamental rights, and access to justice. The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® has become a leading tool to identify institutional strengths and weaknesses in countries and to promote evidence-based decision-making.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* is the fifth edition of this subnational index produced by the WJP and is one of the most complete measurements of institutional performance in the country. The Mexico States Rule of Law Index uses the same conceptual framework and methodology to measure adherence to the rule of law in each of Mexico's 32 states that the WJP has used around the globe.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* presents new data organized into 42 sub-factors and eight factors: i) Constraints on Government Powers, ii) Absence of Corruption, iii) Open Government, iv) Fundamental Rights, v) Order and Security, vi) Regulatory Enforcement, vii) Civil Justice, and viii) Criminal Justice. These factors summarize different components of the rule of law, provide information regarding the institutional strengths and weaknesses of each state, and serve as reference points to evaluate the performance of state authorities over time or in comparison to other states. This is the fifth edition of the Index, which allows us to identify improvements and persistent challenges on topics related to the rule of law, compared to previous editions.

This Index is unique in its kind. It uses information obtained first-hand from citizens to capture the voices of thousands of people in urban and rural areas in the 32 states of the country. Specifically, the Index uses over 600 variables generated from answers to a General Population Poll (GPP) of 12,800 people, answers to Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) administered to over 2,000 attorneys and specialists in criminal law, civil law, labor law, and public health, and information produced by other institutions (third-party sources). For more details on the methodology used by the WJP, please refer to "Sources of information" (page 23) and "Methodology" (page 61).

The Index is aimed at a wide audience that includes decision-makers at the state and federal level, legislators, civil society organizations, academia, and the media, among others. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* has become a key decision-making tool, as it is cited in multiple official planning documents of the federal and different state governments in the country. Our intention is that this tool is used to identify strengths and weaknesses in each state and promote public policies that strengthen the rule of law in Mexico.

Box 1. Main features of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*

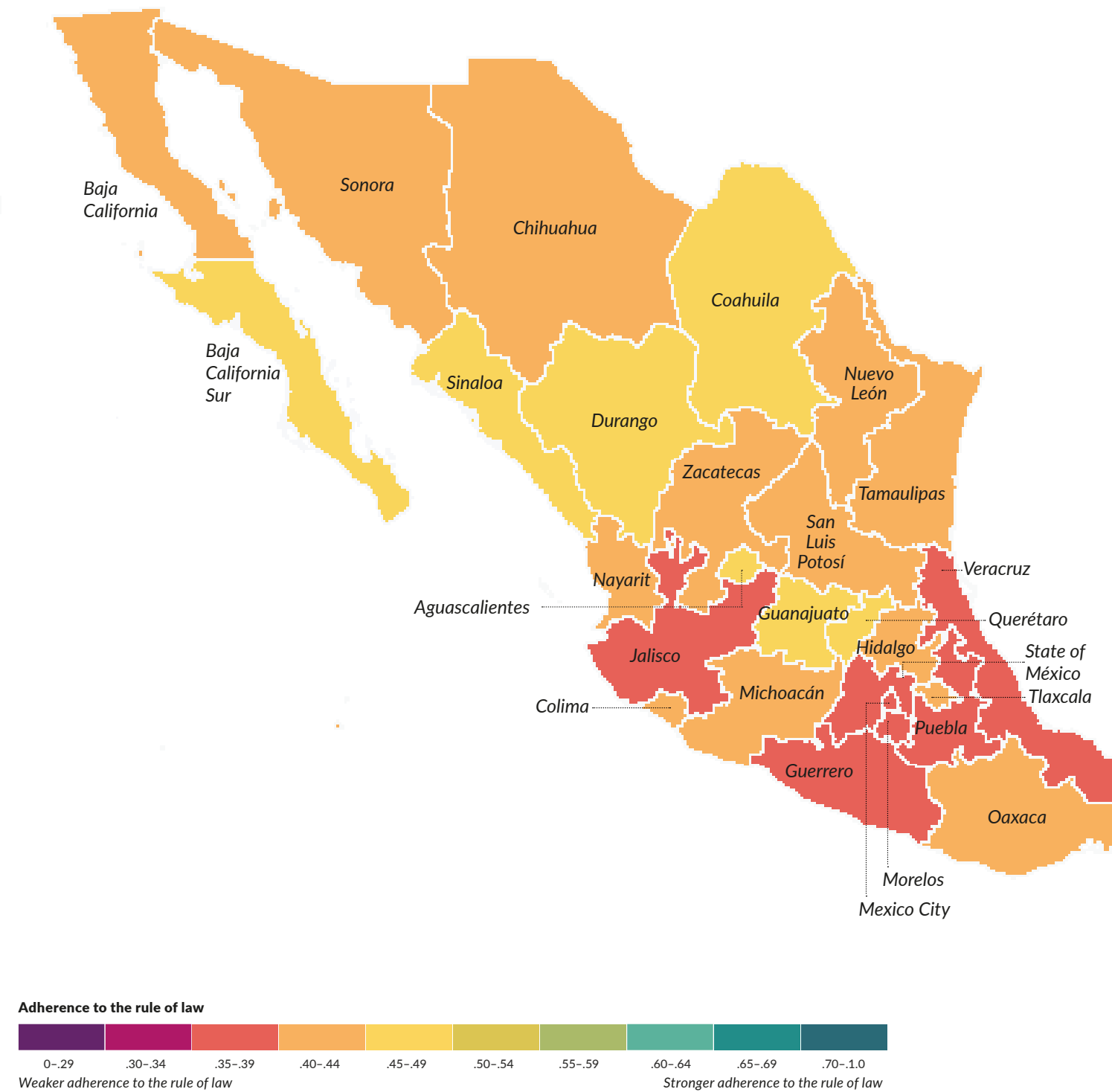
Several features differentiate the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* from other measurements and indices:

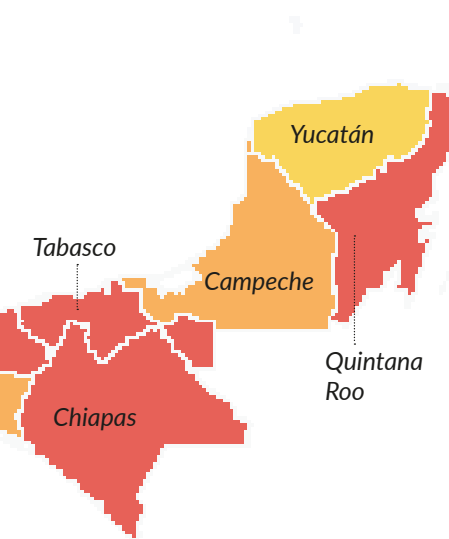
- i. **Rule of Law in Practice:** The Index measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes, such as whether people have access to courts or whether crime is effectively controlled. This stands in contrast to other efforts that focus on written legal codes, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.
- ii. **Comprehensive and Multi-Dimensional Theoretical Framework:** While other indices cover particular aspects of the rule of law, such as absence of corruption or human rights, they do not yield a full picture of the status of the rule of law. The *WJP Mexico States Rule of Law Index* is the only tool that takes a comprehensive look at the rule of law in Mexico.
- iii. **Perspective of Ordinary People:** The *WJP Mexico States Rule of Law Index* puts people at its core. The Index examines practical, everyday situations, such as whether people can access public services and whether a dispute among neighbors can be resolved peacefully and cost-effectively by an independent adjudicator.
- iv. **New Data Anchored in Actual Experiences:** The Index is based on primary data obtained from the assessments of the general population and experts. This ensures that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by actual people from different segments of the population, including those from marginalized sectors of society.
- v. **Adapted to the Reality in Mexico:** Lastly, even though the Mexico States Rule of Law Index uses the same conceptual framework and methodology that the *WJP Rule of Law Index* uses on a global level, the surveys and third-party sources have been adapted to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, the competences of the different government levels, and the availability of data.

Summary Table: Scores and Rankings

The following map and table present the scores and rankings of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*. Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law.

No state has a perfect score. In fact, the highest score is 0.49 by Querétaro, which shows that all states face important challenges in different aspects of the rule of law. The results of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* cannot be compared to those of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, even though is based on the methodology that the WJP has used on an international level for many years, due to adaptations of the conceptual framework and methodology, to strengthen the measurement at the sub-national level and reflect the national context. A section that summarizes the differences between the global and the Mexico Index is on page 63.

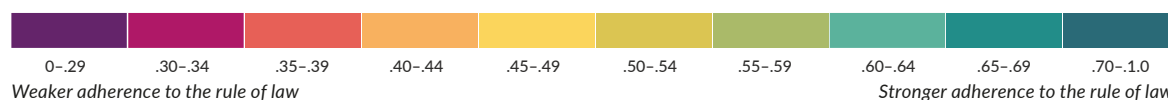




Rank	State	Score*	Change 2021-2022 2022-2023
1	Querétaro	0.49	0.00
2	Guanajuato	0.48	0.02
3	Aguascalientes	0.47	0.01
4	Yucatán	0.47	0.00
5	Sinaloa	0.46	0.00
6	Baja California Sur	0.46	0.02
7	Coahuila	0.45	0.01
8	Durango	0.45	0.00
9	Hidalgo	0.44	0.02
10	Campeche	0.44	0.01
11	Nuevo León	0.44	-0.01
12	Tamaulipas	0.44	0.02
13	Chihuahua	0.44	0.02
14	Nayarit	0.43	0.01
15	Zacatecas	0.43	-0.02
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.42	
16	Colima	0.41	0.01
17	Oaxaca	0.41	0.02
18	Tlaxcala	0.41	0.01
19	Baja California	0.40	-0.01
20	Sonora	0.40	0.02
21	San Luis Potosí	0.40	0.02
22	Michoacán	0.40	0.00
23	Veracruz	0.39	0.01
24	Chiapas	0.38	0.00
25	Jalisco	0.38	0.00
26	Tabasco	0.38	0.01
27	Puebla	0.38	0.01
28	Morelos	0.36	0.01
29	State of Mexico	0.36	0.00
30	Guerrero	0.36	0.02
31	Mexico City	0.36	0.00
32	Quintana Roo	0.36	0.00

* Scores are rounded to two decimal places

Adherence to the rule of law



Rule of Law by Factor

Scores and rankings

Factor 1

straints on Government Powers



Posición	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.53
2	Nuevo León	0.49
3	Guanajuato	0.49
4	Aguascalientes	0.49
5	Yucatán	0.48
6	Tlaxcala	0.48
7	Sinaloa	0.47
8	Chihuahua	0.45
9	Hidalgo	0.45
10	Durango	0.45
11	Baja California Sur	0.44
12	Tamaulipas	0.44
13	Sonora	0.43
14	Oaxaca	0.43
15	Campeche	0.43
16	Morelos	0.43
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.42
17	Jalisco	0.42
18	State of Mexico	0.41
19	San Luis Potosí	0.41
20	Michoacán	0.40
21	Zacatecas	0.40
22	Coahuila	0.40
23	Colima	0.40
24	Baja California	0.40
25	Nayarit	0.40
26	Guerrero	0.39
27	Tabasco	0.38
28	Chiapas	0.37
29	Veracruz	0.36
30	Puebla	0.36
31	Quintana Roo	0.36
32	Mexico City	0.35

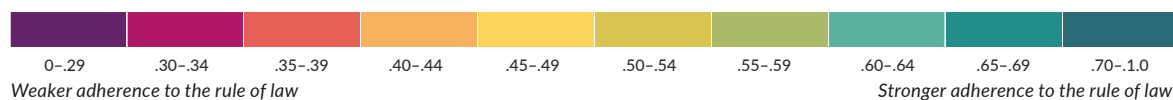
Factor 2

Absence of Corruption



Posición	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.49
2	Guanajuato	0.46
3	Nuevo León	0.42
4	Zacatecas	0.42
5	Sinaloa	0.41
6	Nayarit	0.40
7	Aguascalientes	0.40
8	Colima	0.39
9	Yucatán	0.39
10	Chihuahua	0.39
11	Baja California Sur	0.38
12	Coahuila	0.38
13	Hidalgo	0.38
14	Tamaulipas	0.38
15	Baja California	0.37
16	Oaxaca	0.37
17	Tlaxcala	0.37
18	Campeche	0.37
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.37
19	Puebla	0.34
20	Veracruz	0.34
21	Tabasco	0.34
22	Sonora	0.34
23	San Luis Potosí	0.34
24	Michoacán	0.34
25	Guerrero	0.33
26	Morelos	0.33
27	Durango	0.32
28	Jalisco	0.32
29	State of Mexico	0.31
30	Chiapas	0.31
31	Quintana Roo	0.30
32	Mexico City	0.29

Adherence to the rule of law



*Scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Factor 3

Open Government



Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.66
2	Aguascalientes	0.57
3	Mexico City	0.55
4	Baja California	0.55
5	Sinaloa	0.55
6	Hidalgo	0.54
7	Chihuahua	0.53
8	Quintana Roo	0.52
9	Sonora	0.52
10	Puebla	0.51
11	Durango	0.50
12	Zacatecas	0.50
13	Coahuila	0.49
14	Nayarit	0.49
15	State of Mexico	0.49
16	Querétaro	0.49
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.48
17	Jalisco	0.48
18	Tabasco	0.48
19	Colima	0.48
20	Tamaulipas	0.47
21	Baja California Sur	0.47
22	San Luis Potosí	0.47
23	Michoacán	0.46
24	Morelos	0.46
25	Veracruz	0.46
26	Campeche	0.45
27	Nuevo León	0.44
28	Yucatán	0.44
29	Tlaxcala	0.39
30	Chiapas	0.39
31	Oaxaca	0.37
32	Guerrero	0.35

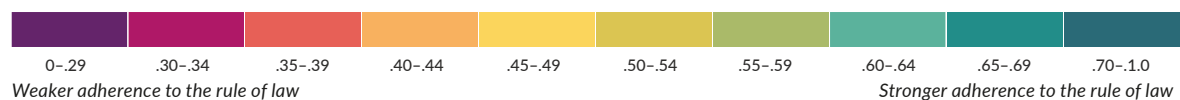
Factor 4

Fundamental Rights



Rank	State	Score*
1	Querétaro	0.58
2	Sinaloa	0.56
3	Nuevo León	0.54
4	Aguascalientes	0.54
5	Baja California Sur	0.53
6	Chihuahua	0.52
7	Yucatán	0.52
8	Coahuila	0.52
9	Guanajuato	0.52
10	Durango	0.51
11	Colima	0.50
12	Tlaxcala	0.49
13	Tamaulipas	0.49
14	Hidalgo	0.49
15	Baja California	0.49
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.48
16	Sonora	0.48
17	Jalisco	0.48
18	Campeche	0.48
19	Oaxaca	0.48
20	Zacatecas	0.47
21	San Luis Potosí	0.47
22	Michoacán	0.47
23	Tabasco	0.47
24	Mexico City	0.46
25	Nayarit	0.45
26	Morelos	0.45
27	State of Mexico	0.44
28	Quintana Roo	0.44
29	Chiapas	0.43
30	Guerrero	0.43
31	Puebla	0.40
32	Veracruz	0.40

Adherence to the rule of law



*Scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Factor 5

Order and Security



Rank	State	Score*
1	Yucatán	0.80
2	Durango	0.72
3	Coahuila	0.69
4	Baja California Sur	0.69
5	Campeche	0.65
6	Hidalgo	0.64
7	Chiapas	0.60
8	Nayarit	0.59
9	Veracruz	0.58
10	Oaxaca	0.54
11	Aguascalientes	0.53
12	Tamaulipas	0.52
13	Querétaro	0.47
14	Tlaxcala	0.47
15	Michoacán	0.46
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.46
16	Sinaloa	0.45
17	Guerrero	0.40
18	San Luis Potosí	0.37
19	Nuevo León	0.37
20	Puebla	0.37
21	Chihuahua	0.37
22	Zacatecas	0.37
23	Sonora	0.35
24	Quintana Roo	0.33
25	Jalisco	0.33
26	Colima	0.32
27	Mexico City	0.32
28	Tabasco	0.31
29	Morelos	0.29
30	Guanajuato	0.27
31	Baja California	0.26
32	State of Mexico	0.25

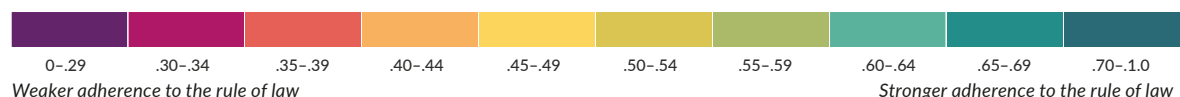
Factor 6

Regulatory Enforcement



Rank	State	Score*
1	Guanajuato	0.50
2	Querétaro	0.49
3	Tamaulipas	0.44
4	Zacatecas	0.43
5	Nuevo León	0.42
6	Aguascalientes	0.41
7	Campeche	0.41
8	Puebla	0.41
9	Colima	0.41
10	Sinaloa	0.40
11	Chihuahua	0.40
12	Baja California	0.39
13	Baja California Sur	0.38
14	Coahuila	0.38
15	San Luis Potosí	0.38
16	Oaxaca	0.38
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.37
17	Yucatán	0.37
18	Veracruz	0.37
19	Morelos	0.35
20	Jalisco	0.35
21	State of Mexico	0.35
22	Tlaxcala	0.34
23	Sonora	0.34
24	Guerrero	0.34
25	Nayarit	0.34
26	Hidalgo	0.34
27	Michoacán	0.33
28	Durango	0.32
29	Mexico City	0.31
30	Tabasco	0.30
31	Chiapas	0.29
32	Quintana Roo	0.29

Adherence to the rule of law



*Scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Factor 7

Civil Justice



Rank	State	Puntaje*
1	Guanajuato	0.49
2	Chihuahua	0.44
3	Zacatecas	0.43
4	Nuevo León	0.43
5	Querétaro	0.43
6	Durango	0.43
7	Aguascalientes	0.42
8	Colima	0.41
9	Sinaloa	0.40
10	San Luis Potosí	0.40
11	Tabasco	0.40
12	Campeche	0.39
13	Sonora	0.38
14	Baja California	0.38
15	Tamaulipas	0.38
16	Baja California Sur	0.38
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.37
17	Nayarit	0.37
18	Coahuila	0.35
19	Chiapas	0.35
20	State of Mexico	0.35
21	Michoacán	0.35
22	Hidalgo	0.34
23	Puebla	0.34
24	Tlaxcala	0.33
25	Oaxaca	0.33
26	Jalisco	0.33
27	Morelos	0.32
28	Quintana Roo	0.32
29	Yucatán	0.31
30	Mexico City	0.31
31	Guerrero	0.31
32	Veracruz	0.31

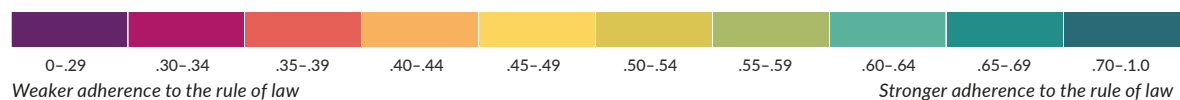
Factor 8

Criminal Justice



Rank	State	Puntaje*
1	Querétaro	0.48
2	Sinaloa	0.45
3	Guanajuato	0.43
4	Aguascalientes	0.42
5	Coahuila	0.42
6	Yucatán	0.41
7	Colima	0.41
8	Zacatecas	0.41
9	Nayarit	0.40
10	Baja California Sur	0.39
11	Nuevo León	0.39
12	Chihuahua	0.39
13	Oaxaca	0.38
14	Durango	0.38
15	Tlaxcala	0.37
16	Baja California	0.37
17	Tamaulipas	0.37
*	<i>Average of the 32 states</i>	0.37
18	Hidalgo	0.37
19	Tabasco	0.36
20	Michoacán	0.35
21	Sonora	0.35
22	Campeche	0.34
23	Jalisco	0.34
24	San Luis Potosí	0.33
25	Guerrero	0.33
26	State of Mexico	0.31
27	Chiapas	0.31
28	Quintana Roo	0.30
29	Morelos	0.30
30	Veracruz	0.29
31	Puebla	0.29
32	Mexico City	0.29

Adherence to the rule of law



*Scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Executive Summary

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* is the fifth edition of the most comprehensive measurement of the rule of law in Mexico's 32 states.

The Index presents data organized into eight factors of the rule of law: 1) Constraints on Government Powers, 2) Absence of Corruption, 3) Open Government, 4) Fundamental Rights, 5) Order and Security, 6) Regulatory Enforcement, 7) Civil Justice, and 8) Criminal Justice. The scores of the eight factors are disaggregated into 42 sub-factors, which reflect the perspectives and experiences of more than 12,800 citizens from all over the country and 2,089 specialists in civil justice, criminal justice, labor justice, and public health, as well as the results of a variety of surveys and databases on topics related to the rule of law (third-party sources).

The Index uses a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law. Like in the previous edition, no state is close to the ideal score, and none reached a score higher than 0.5, which means that all states face challenges in strengthening the rule of law. The states with the highest scores in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* are Querétaro (0.49), Guanajuato (0.48), and Aguascalientes (0.47). This is the second time that Querétaro has been in first place, while Guanajuato moved up from third and Aguascalientes from fourth. The states with the lowest scores are Guerrero (0.36), Ciudad de México (0.36), and Quintana Roo (0.36).

Since the last edition of the *Mexican Rule of Law Index* (2021-2022), there were modest increases in the scores of 19 states (Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz), decreases in the scores of 3 states (Baja California, Nuevo León, and Zacatecas), and 10 states (Baja California, Nuevo León, and Zacatecas), Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz), decreases in the scores of 3 states (Baja California, Nuevo León and Zacatecas), and the scores of 10 states did not change (Chiapas, Mexico City, Durango, State of Mexico, Jalisco, Michoacán, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa and Yucatán).

In a context of stagnation and persistent challenges in most of the states, some show sustained progress in their performance in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index*, in the five editions that have been published since 2018: Querétaro ranked fifth in the 2018 edition, and is in first in 2022-2023. Also, Guanajuato moved from the 12th position to the second. Likewise, Sinaloa improved from position 11 to fifth. Baja California Sur moved from 31st to sixth. In addition, Tamaulipas moved from 19th to 12th place. Likewise, Sonora moved from 29th to 20th.

A. The contraction of civic space continues.

For the third time, the Index results show a contraction of civic space. The scores for sub-factor 1.5, which measures the effectiveness of civil society, political parties and the press as an effective counterweight to public power, are lower in 20 states in comparison to three editions ago (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Mexico City, Colima, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Zacatecas).

B. Security

Security continues to be one of the country's greatest challenges, as shown by the high figures of homicides (sub-factor 5.1), and crime incidence and prevalence (sub-factor 5.2). However, overall scores in Factor 5: Order and Security increased in 22 states, mainly due to an improvement in sub-factor 5.3, which measures people's perception of security, which increased in 20 states since the previous edition.

C. Stagnation in the fight against corruption

As in previous years, this edition of the Index shows a stagnation trend in Factor 2: Absence of corruption, which fell in 7 states (Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Mexico City, Durango, Quintana Roo, Sonora, and Zacatecas), and remained unchanged in 10 (Baja California, Campeche, Coahuila, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán). On the other hand, 15 states showed marginal score increases (Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Colima, Estado de México, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tabasco, and Tlaxcala).

D. Progress in the civil justice system

Score increases were recorded in 21 states in Factor 7: Civil Justice (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz), remained the same in three (Mexico City, State of Mexico and Nuevo León), and there were decreases in eight (Coahuila, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Morelos, Quintana Roo, Tlaxcala, Yucatán, and Zacatecas).

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR), which are measured in sub-factor 7. 8, are reaffirmed as the best-evaluated aspect of civil justice, with increases in 19 states (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas). Also noteworthy are the increases in the scores that evaluate the timeliness of the civil justice system (sub-factor 7. 6), with improvements in 24 states (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz).

D. Stagnation and persistent challenges in Criminal Justice

As in previous editions, Factor 8: Criminal Justice shows a trend of stagnation with persistent challenges in all editions of the Index. The average for this Factor continues to be among the lowest among all factors (0. 37), despite marginal increases in 16 states (Aguascalientes, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Morelos, Nayarit, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Tlaxcala); decreases were observed in 9 (Baja California, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Tabasco, Yucatán, and Zacatecas) and there were no changes in 7 (Baja California Sur, Mexico City, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz).

What is the Rule of Law and How is it Measured?

What is the Rule of Law?

The rule of law is a principle of governance in which the government as well as private actors are accountable under the law and the laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just, applied evenly, and protect fundamental rights. The rule of law is a guiding principle that connects authorities and citizens through the establishment of rights, obligations, and constraints for people to live in harmony, access better opportunities, participate in the decisions made by their communities, and enjoy a safe life and property. The rule of law is one of the pillars for societies to promote equality of opportunities, sustainable development, effective democracy, and peace.

The rule of law is an essential element of sustainable development and was recognized by the international community and made part of Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 2015. Goal 16 aims to promote fair, peaceful, and inclusive societies, and target 16.3 specifically invites countries to “promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.”¹

¿How is the Rule of Law Measured? Conceptual Framework of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The rule of law as a concept is notoriously difficult to define and measure. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024* approaches this challenge by building a series of indicators that capture multiple outcomes of the rule

of law in everyday life, defined using the four universal principles highlighted in Box 2.

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses a conceptual framework and methodology that are very similar to those used by WJP around the world, but has adapted the concepts, surveys, and third-party sources to the Mexican context in order to provide a comprehensive summary of the rule of law situation in each of the states and respond to the national reality, availability of data, institutional architecture, and competencies of the different levels of government.² The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* is comprised of 42 sub-factors, which are organized in eight factors: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.³ The conceptual framework connecting these indicators is based on two main principles regarding the relationship between the government and the citizens. First, the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as by individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3, and 4. Second, the state limits the actions of members of society and fulfills its basic duties towards its population so that the public interest is served, people are protected from violence, and all members of society have access to dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms. This is measured in factors 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Box 2. Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system where the following four universal principles are upheld:

- 1. Accountability:** The government as well as private actors are accountable under the law.
- 2. Just Laws:** The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.
- 3. Just Process:** The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.
- 4. Accessible & Impartial Dispute Resolution:** Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

¹ UN, A/RES/70/1, Resolution approved by the General Meeting on September 25th, 2015: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. October 21st, 2015, pp. 2. Available from: un.org/es/comun/docs/?symbol=A/RES/70/1.

² Refer to the Methodology section for detailed information on the differences between the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2021-2022 and the global WJP Rule of Law Index.

³ Each of the 42 sub-factors are written as a statement that reflects concrete aspects of the rule of law and that fulfill certain characteristics, such as providing a clear interpretation of the concept for measurement, measuring progress towards a specific goal of the rule of law, providing a balanced measurement of each concept, and being sensitive to changes over time [Vera Institute of Justice (2003), *Measuring Progress toward Safety and Justice: A Global Guide to the Design of Performance Indicators across the Justice Sector*].

Factors and Sub-Factors of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index⁴

Factor 1. Constraints on Government Powers:

Factor 1 measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government, mayors, and other authorities in the state's executive branch are limited and held accountable under the law for their actions. This factor also considers the role played by the non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as the press, civil society organizations, and political parties. Specifically, the factor is comprised of the following six sub-factors:

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the local legislature

Measures whether local legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government. It also measures whether legislators in the opposition can express their opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.

1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the local judiciary

Measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the state government and whether authorities comply with the decisions of courts.

1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review

Measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the state government and apply penalties in practice.

1.4 State government officials are penalized when they abuse their powers or fail to comply with regulations

Measures whether government officials who abuse their powers or fail to comply with regulations are punished in practice. It considers officials in the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as police officers.

1.5 State government powers are subject to non-governmental checks from civil society, political parties and the press

Measures whether journalists, civil society organizations, political parties, activists and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. It also measures whether people can speak freely and protest peacefully against the government or whether they can present petitions to the government.

1.6 Elections are free, clean and transparent

Measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

Factor 2. Absence of Corruption:

This factor measures absence of corruption, defined as the use of public power to obtain private benefits in the local executive branch, the judiciary, the legislature, and the safety and law enforcement systems. This factor considers three types of corruption: bribery, improper influence, and misappropriation of public funds, and is divided into four sub-factors.

2.1 Government officials in the state executive branch do not commit acts of corruption

Measures the integrity of officials in the state executive branch through the absence of bribery, informal payments and other inducements in the delivery of public services, and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures the transparency of bidding processes and whether the government officials refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gains

Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.3 Government officials in the safety and law enforcement systems do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes, and whether they are free from improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations. It also measures the absence of corruption in the army and navy.

2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

⁴ For more information regarding each factor and sub-factor in the global WJP Rule of Law Index, visit the website worldjusticeproject.org.

Factor 3. Open Government:

Factor 3 measures the openness of government, defined by the extent to which the government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold it accountable, and fosters citizen participation in policy decision-making. In other words, it measures whether citizens can know about the actions of the government and whether they can influence the decision-making process. The factor presents information from the Open Government Metric, developed by the National Institute of Access to Information (INAI) and the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), in its first three editions, and El Colegio de México (Colmex) in the fourth. This Metric uses an extremely robust conceptual framework and methodology and is transparent and public. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2).⁵

3.1 Civic participation in decision-making

Measures whether citizens can effectively participate in the public policy process.

3.2 The right to public information is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether citizens have access to public information and open data, including availability of information (active transparency) and the response to requests for information (passive transparency). It also measures how feasible it is for citizens to obtain public information in a prompt and complete manner.

Factor 4. Fundamental Rights:

Factor 4 measures the effective protection of human rights, recognizing that a governance system that does not guarantee the fundamental rights established by international law is not a rule of law system. This factor focuses on civil and individual rights established under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are most closely related to the rule of law (first-generation rights), leaving aside the second- and third-generation rights (economic, social, and solidarity rights), which are measured, directly or indirectly, by other metrics. Currently, in Mexico, there is no adequate data to measure sub-factor 4.2 on a state level, and it cannot be properly quantified through surveys. Therefore, it has been left as an empty value that has no effect on scores.

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether, in practice, people are free from discrimination, which is understood as a distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or educational level, with respect to public services or everyday experiences.

4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed

Measures the absence of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, and whether political dissidents or activists are subjected to unjustified detentions, threats, abusive treatment, or violence.⁶

4.3 Due process of the law and rights of the accused are effectively guaranteed

Measures respect for investigation rules and due process. It measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence, the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention, the right not to be tortured, to have a fair and public trial before an independent, competent, and impartial court, and the right to adequate legal assistance. In addition, it measures whether the principle of equality is respected in the criminal process.

4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether journalists, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. The sub-factor also measures whether people may speak freely and protest peacefully against the government and whether they may present petitions to the government.

4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can worship and conduct religious practices freely and publicly, without fear of retaliation.

4.6 The right to privacy is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the police or other government officials spy on activists and the opposition on by intercepting electronic communications, and whether they conduct physical searches without warrants.

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can freely attend peaceful protests, community meetings, sign petitions, and join political organizations without fear of retaliation.

4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including the right to social security, safety and health conditions at work, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and the freedom from forced labor and child labor.

⁵ This edition of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index uses the 2023 version of the Open Government Metric, which is comparable with the previous two editions of the Index, which used the 2021 version of the Metric. These results are not comparable with the first three editions of the Index, which used the 2017 edition of the Metric. More details on the comparability of Factor 3 are provided in the Methodology section.

⁶ The Methodology section includes more details about sub-factor 4.2.

Factor 5. Order & Security:

Factor 5 measures whether the state effectively guarantees the safety of people and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any society with rule of law and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance. This factor does not include crimes such as drug trafficking, organized crime, money laundering, theft of fuel, and human trafficking, among others, because these crimes are not suitable for measurement through surveys and there is currently no consistent, uniform, high-quality data for them in the country. The violence caused by organized crime is indirectly captured by the number of homicides and perceptions of security.

5.1 Absence of homicides

Measures the homicide rate for every 100,000 people as an approximation of peace by recognizing that the state is responsible for protecting people's lives.

5.2 Absence of crime

Measures the absence of crimes that directly affect people and homes. It incorporates measurements of the incidence and prevalence of crimes.

5.3 Perception of security

Measures whether people feel safe and secure in their state and in spaces such as their homes, work, streets, schools, markets, parks, malls, banks, ATMs, public transport, cars, and roads. It also measures the perception of security of businesses in the state.

Factor 6. Regulatory Enforcement:

Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are enforced fairly and effectively. Factor 6 does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced in aspects such as public health, workplace safety, environmental protection, and commercial activities.

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced

Measures whether government regulations such as labor, environmental, commercial, and public health are effectively enforced and whether authorities investigate and penalize those that don't comply with regulations.

6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without corruption

Measures whether the enforcement of regulations and processes such as payments are subject to corruption and improper influences.

6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted effectively and efficiently

Measures whether administrative procedures are conducted effectively, efficiently, and without unreasonable delay.

6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

Measures whether due process of the law is respected in administrative proceedings.

6.5 The state government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation

Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal expropriation of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated without delays. This sub-factor considers direct and indirect expropriation and also measures the respect of intellectual property.

Factor 7. Civil Justice

Factor 7 measures whether people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. To guarantee access to civil justice, people need to know and trust the formal mechanisms to resolve legal problems (7.1), that there is availability of adequate and affordable counsel (7.2), and that civil justice does not impose barriers through expenses or bureaucratic processes (7.3). The effective application of civil justice also requires that the system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption and undue influences (7.4); that respects due process (7.5); with procedures that are performed in a timely matter and without unreasonable delay (7.6); and judicial resolutions that are applied effectively (7.7). Lastly, this factor measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of mediation and arbitration systems that allow dispute resolution (7.8).

7.1 People know their rights and trust civil justice institutions

Measures whether people are aware of their rights, know what to do and where to go when faced with a civil legal problem, and whether they trust the formal mechanisms to solve disputes. It also includes a measurement of the difficulties faced by people due to lack of information.

7.2 People have access to information and affordable quality legal counsel when facing legal problems or disputes

Measures whether people have access to adequate, affordable, and quality legal counsel when facing civil and labor legal problems, including free legal assistance if they lack the means to pay for it.

7.3 People can resolve their legal problems easily and without high costs or bureaucratic procedures

Measures whether people can access the civil justice system without facing high costs or problems caused by the complexity of requirements and procedures.

7.4 The civil justice system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption

Measures whether the civil justice system is free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influences. The sub-factor includes measurements on the use of bribery to rush processes or favor a particular party, as well as the use of improper influence in the designation and promotion of court personnel. It also quantifies whether judges solve cases independently and objectively.

7.5 The civil justice system guarantees a quality process

Measures whether the civil justice system respects due process and guarantees quality processes and resolutions. It also includes variables regarding the adequate education and professionalization of mediators and judges.

7.6 The civil justice system is not subject to unreasonable delay

Measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted in a timely manner and without unreasonable delay during the resolution of disputes.

7.7 Resolutions of civil and administrative courts are effectively enforced

Measures whether the civil justice system effectively solves disputes and if civil justice decisions are effectively and efficiently enforced.

7.8 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial and effective

Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, efficient, enforceable, timely, and free of corruption.

Factor 8. Criminal Justice

Factor 8 evaluates the effectiveness and quality of the criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances. A quality criminal justice system must respect the rights of victims and the accused. Therefore, a comprehensive assessment of the criminal justice system must take into consideration the actions of all participants in the system, including the police, lawyers, legal counsels for victims, prosecutors, judges, and prison personnel.

8.1 The police and the public ministry investigate crimes effectively

Measures whether the justice system is effective at solving crimes and respecting due process. It includes structural variables such as resources, equipment and technology, sufficiency of personnel, training, and education of agents in charge of the investigation of crimes, the sufficiency of crime information systems, and indicators of outcomes regarding the effectiveness of investigations.

8.2 The criminal adjudication system is timely and effective

Measures whether the criminal adjudication system is timely and effective, including whether it can solve cases effectively and without unreasonable delays.

8.3 Victim's rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the criminal justice system respects victims' rights. It includes medical and psychological assistance, legal counsel, restitution, protection, and the effectiveness of alternative mechanisms to solve disputes in criminal matters.

8.4 Due process of the law for the accused is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether due process of the law is respected, including the presumption of innocence, the principle of equality in the criminal process, absence of discrimination, the treatment received by detained people, the right to an adequate defense, and the right to a public trial before a competent and impartial judge.

8.5 Criminal justice system is impartial, independent, and free of corruption

Measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial, independent, and free of corruption and improper influence. The sub-factor includes measurements of the use of bribery and the improper influence of political powers, economic powers, and organized crime to favor a party in the criminal process. It also includes measurements for the use of bribery and improper influence in the recruiting and promotion processes.

8.6 The prison system guarantees the safety and rights of detained people

Measures whether the prison system guarantees conditions of safety and order and respects the rights of the detained. It also measures the absence of corruption and the effectiveness of the prison system in reducing recidivism.

Sources of information

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024* measure the adherence to the rule of law through 42 sub-factors that reflect the experiences and perceptions of people in Mexico's 32 states.

The Index uses three different sources of information:

i) a General Population Poll (GPP), ii) Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) for experts and attorneys who practice in each of the 32 states, and iii) official statistics and databases compiled by other institutions (or third-party sources). The use of three sources allows WJP to measure the rule of law from different complementary perspectives, use many questions, and use the best sources for the measurement of the different concepts, which reduces the bias that could come from a single method of data collection.

The Mexico States Rule of Law Index is the result of a long process of development, validation, and consultation. The surveys, designed by the WJP, are the result of a comprehensive consultation with academia and experts and of feedback from different forums and meetings. Third-party sources were selected by the WJP team after reviewing over 30 databases and surveys. The indicators were built following strict methodological criteria, reviewed for their conceptual consistency, validated using other metrics and indices, and subjected to a sensitivity analysis to guarantee their reliability. The objective of this Index is to provide reliable information that can be compared over time and used for public policy design in Mexico.

1. General Population Poll

The general population poll (GPP) for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* was administered to a representative sample of 400 adults in each state, yielding a total of 12,800 surveyed individuals. The GPP was applied in a coordinated manner by six leading public opinion companies in Mexico from September to October 2021.

The GPP was designed by WJP and includes questions regarding the perception and experience of issues such as fundamental rights, civic participation, knowledge of the law, discrimination, contact with police and armed forces, corruption, safety, institutional performance, ordinary justice, and elections. The interviews were conducted face-to-face using tablets and smartphones. In order to guarantee the quality of the information, traditional in-situ supervision techniques were applied by the field personnel, and remote supervision techniques were applied in real time by the survey monitoring company.

Box 3. Citizens hearing other citizens: experiences during fieldwork

The WJP hired leading survey companies in Mexico to conduct interviews of 12,800 people across the entire country. Translators and interpreters were used at times. This was an exercise in which citizens heard other citizens. The survey field teams worked to produce empathy and win the trust of respondents to ask questions regarding potentially sensitive subjects. Survey teams were exposed to unsafe and violent situations, such as threats and theft, but managed to capture the perception and experience of the general population in Mexico on the rule of law.

The survey companies that worked with WJP for the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024 were

1. **Data Opinión Pública y Mercados:** coordination and monitoring of fieldwork.
2. **BGC:** Fieldwork in Chiapas, Mexico City, Guerrero, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas.
3. **Buendía & Márquez:** Fieldwork in Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa and Sonora.
4. **Ipsos:** Fieldwork in Aguascalientes, Campeche, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit and Veracruz.
5. **Olivares Plata Consultores:** Fieldwork in State of Mexico, Michoacán, Morelos and Querétaro.
6. **Pulso Mercadológico:** Fieldwork in Hidalgo, Puebla, Quintana Roo and Yucatán.

2. Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires

WJP designed four Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs), aimed at attorneys specialized in: i) civil, administrative, and commercial law; ii) criminal law; and iii) labor law; as well as health personnel specialized in iv) public health. The QRQs include questions regarding the perception of the performance of state authorities, focused specifically on the performance of justice authorities in the specialized fields of each surveyed individual. WJP collected more than 20,000 attorney and specialist contacts across the entire country and invited them to respond the questionnaires. Finally, WJP administered the online surveys from November 2022 and March 2023 and obtained 2,089 complete surveys.

3. Third-party sources

The WJP compiled 12 administrative information and state representative surveys about rule of law topics to complement the WJP's other sources of information. The WJP used five criteria to select and include the data. The data had to be: i) conceptually valid, ii) timely, iii) disaggregated by state, iv) representative at the state level, and v) compiled using a transparent and robust methodology.

In total, 56 variables from 12 third-party sources were included in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*:

administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) by INEGI, the National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) by INEGI, the National Survey of Child Labor (ENTI) by INEGI, the National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) by INEGI, the National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) by the National Council to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED) and INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), INAI and CIDE Open Government Metric, the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals taken by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC).⁵

Box 4. Differences between the Mexico States Rule of Law Index and the global Rule of Law Index

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology that the WJP Rule of Law Index uses to measure the rule of law in 142 countries. However, the Mexico States Rule of Law Index has been adapted to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, the competencies of the different government levels, and the availability of data. Specifically:

1. Some sub-factors were modified and adapted, so that the Mexican Rule of Law Index has 42 sub-factors.
2. Surveys were reviewed, adapted, and expanded to reflect the multiple situations, manifestations, and problems associated with the rule of law in Mexico.
3. 12 third-party sources were added to capture some concepts included in the Index in a reliable, systematic, and precise manner. In total, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024* was prepared using 607 variables, while the global Index has 550.

A section that explains the differences between the global and the Mexico Index in depth is on page 67

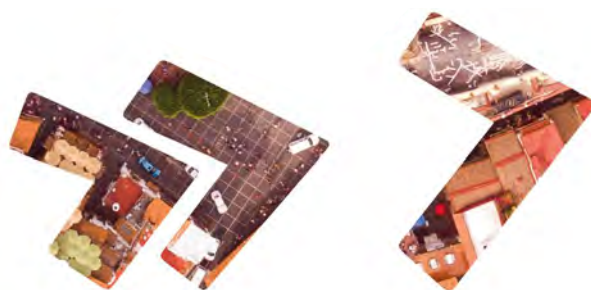
⁵ Para verificar el año de la versión de las fuentes terciarias, consultar sección de metodología.



2

State Profiles





How to read the State Profiles

The state profiles show scores for each of the factors and sub-factors in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*. Scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest adherence to the rule of law. Each profile consists of four sections, outlined below.

Section 1

Displays the state's overall score for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*, the state's ranking, and a map that shows where the state is located. It also includes the change of score and position of the state with respect to the previous edition of the Index, as well as arrows indicating the direction of the change.

Section 2

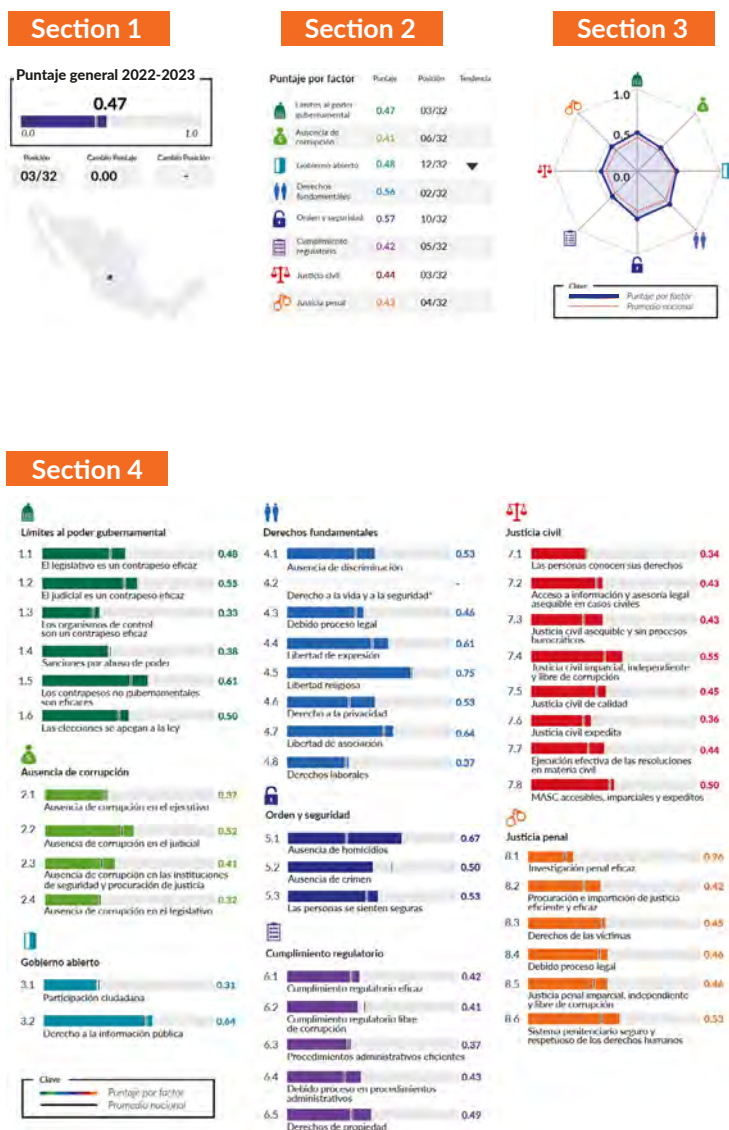
Displays the state's individual factor scores for the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* and compares the state's ranking to other states. It also includes arrows indicating changes in the scores of the factors with respect to the previous edition of the Index.

Section 3

Displays the state's scores for each of the eight factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*. The center of the circle represents the lowest score (0) and the outside of the circle represents the highest score (1). The color area shows the state's scores, while the black dotted line shows the average score for the 32 states.

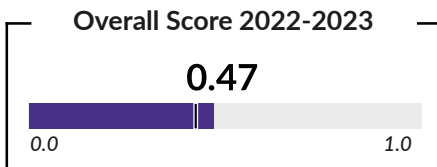
Section 4

Shows the state's disaggregated scores for each of the 42 sub-factors of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*. The black line shows the average score for the 32 states. Sub-factor 4.2 is not included in the measurement because there are no current systematized records to measure the concept in the country. Refer to the Methodology section for more details.



Aguascalientes

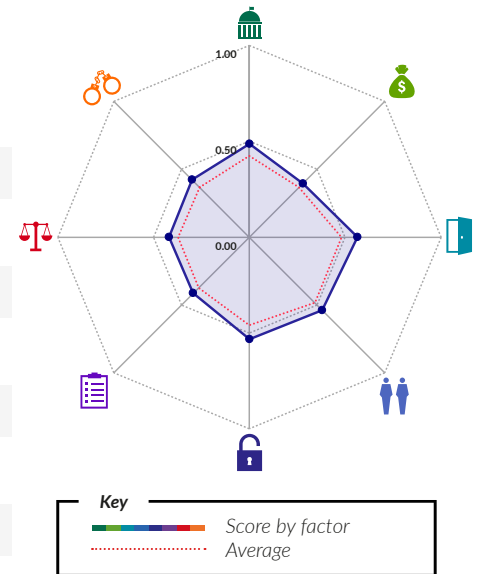
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
03/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.49	04/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.40	07/32	
Open Government	0.57	02/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.54	04/32	
Order & Security	0.53	11/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	06/32	
Civil Justice	0.42	07/32	
Criminal Justice	0.42	04/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.46
1.2		0.60
1.3		0.36
1.4		0.42
1.5		0.58
1.6		0.50



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.34
2.2		0.52
2.3		0.40
2.4		0.32



Open Government

3.1		0.42
3.2		0.71

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.49
4.2		-
4.3		0.42
4.4		0.58
4.5		0.78
4.6		0.50
4.7		0.61
4.8		0.38



Order & Security

5.1		0.67
5.2		0.42
5.3		0.51



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.39
6.2		0.40
6.3		0.38
6.4		0.43
6.5		0.47



Civil Justice

7.1		0.31
7.2		0.39
7.3		0.42
7.4		0.54
7.5		0.46
7.6		0.35
7.7		0.41
7.8		0.47



Criminal Justice

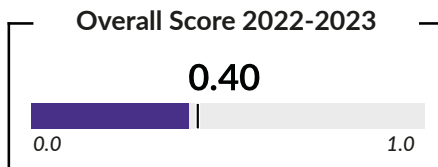
8.1		0.24
8.2		0.38
8.3		0.48
8.4		0.42
8.5		0.45
8.6		0.57

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Baja California

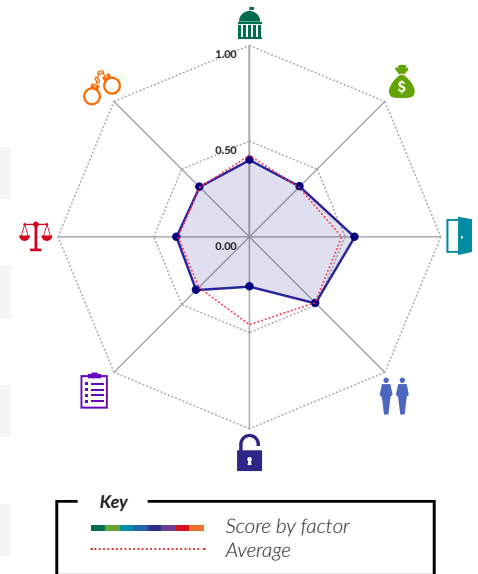
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
19/32	-0.01 ▼	-3 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	24/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	15/32	
Open Government	0.55	04/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	15/32	
Order & Security	0.26	31/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.39	12/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	14/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	16/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.32
1.2		0.51
1.3		0.29
1.4		0.39
1.5		0.42
1.6		0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.37
2.2		0.46
2.3		0.33
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.41
3.2		0.69

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.50
4.2		-
4.3		0.42
4.4		0.42
4.5		0.73
4.6		0.38
4.7		0.58
4.8		0.39



Order & Security

5.1		0.00
5.2		0.38
5.3		0.41



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.41
6.2		0.49
6.3		0.35
6.4		0.34
6.5		0.38



Civil Justice

7.1		0.34
7.2		0.42
7.3		0.30
7.4		0.47
7.5		0.41
7.6		0.30
7.7		0.34
7.8		0.45



Criminal Justice

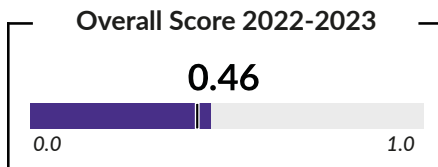
8.1		0.23
8.2		0.29
8.3		0.48
8.4		0.42
8.5		0.38
8.6		0.41

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Baja California Sur

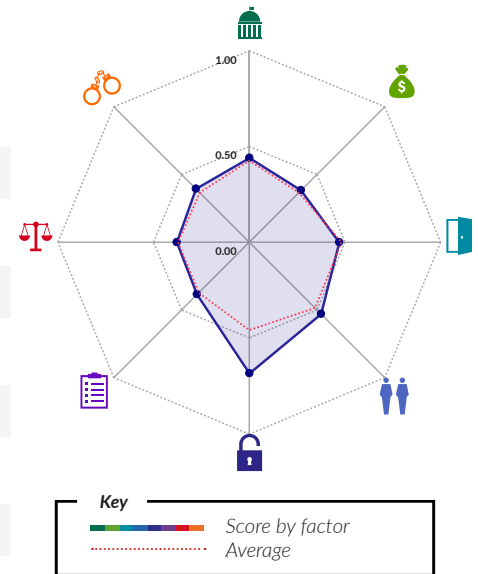
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
06/32	0.02 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	11/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	11/32	
Open Government	0.47	21/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.53	05/32	
Order & Security	0.69	04/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	13/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	16/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	10/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.45
1.2		0.50
1.3		0.29
1.4		0.34
1.5		0.60
1.6		0.46



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.36
2.2		0.49
2.3		0.34
2.4		0.34



Open Government

3.1		0.30
3.2		0.64



Key

- Score by factor
- Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.50
4.2		-
4.3		0.43
4.4		0.60
4.5		0.76
4.6		0.38
4.7		0.65
4.8		0.41



Order & Security

5.1		0.58
5.2		0.79
5.3		0.69



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.42
6.2		0.44
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.32
6.5		0.41



Civil Justice

7.1		0.35
7.2		0.38
7.3		0.30
7.4		0.50
7.5		0.40
7.6		0.30
7.7		0.35
7.8		0.44



Criminal Justice

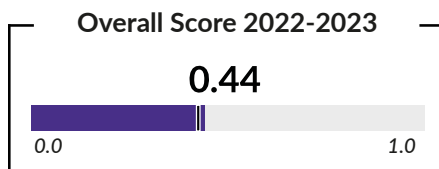
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.31
8.3		0.48
8.4		0.43
8.5		0.40
8.6		0.55

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Campeche

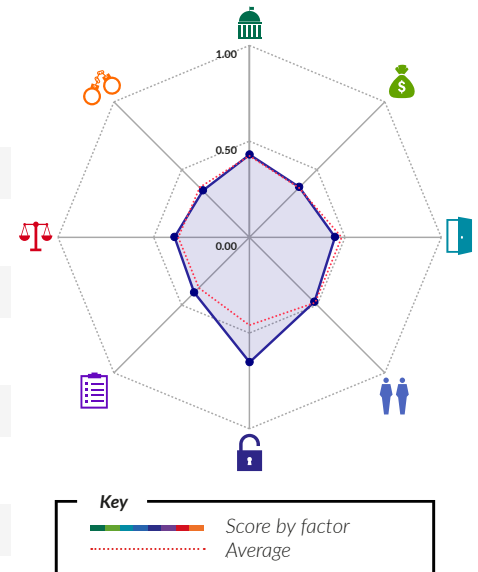
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
10/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	15/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	18/32	
Open Government	0.45	26/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	18/32	
Order & Security	0.65	05/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	07/32	
Civil Justice	0.39	12/32	
Criminal Justice	0.34	22/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.33
1.2		0.49
1.3		0.36
1.4		0.44
1.5		0.52
1.6		0.46



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.41
2.2		0.44
2.3		0.32
2.4		0.31



Open Government

3.1		0.30
3.2		0.59



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.43
4.2		-
4.3		0.45
4.4		0.52
4.5		0.71
4.6		0.37
4.7		0.55
4.8		0.31



Order & Security

5.1		0.50
5.2		0.92
5.3		0.54



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.38
6.2		0.63
6.3		0.41
6.4		0.30
6.5		0.33



Civil Justice

7.1		0.31
7.2		0.41
7.3		0.32
7.4		0.47
7.5		0.44
7.6		0.34
7.7		0.37
7.8		0.48



Criminal Justice

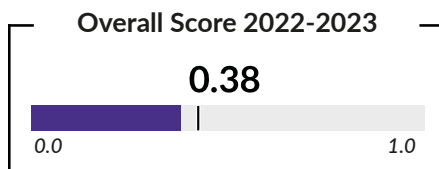
8.1		0.17
8.2		0.33
8.3		0.41
8.4		0.45
8.5		0.37
8.6		0.34

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Chiapas

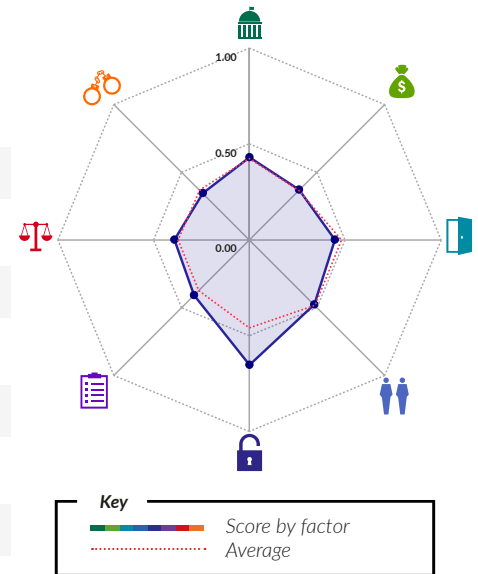
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
24/32	0.00	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.37	28/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	30/32	
Open Government	0.39	30/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.43	29/32	
Order & Security	0.60	07/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.29	31/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	19/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	27/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.33
1.2		0.38
1.3		0.26
1.4		0.40
1.5		0.50
1.6		0.32



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.28
2.2		0.39
2.3		0.26
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.27
3.2		0.50

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.33
4.2		-
4.3		0.35
4.4		0.50
4.5		0.70
4.6		0.29
4.7		0.57
4.8		0.27



Order & Security

5.1		0.50
5.2		0.92
5.3		0.39



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.26
6.2		0.31
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.26
6.5		0.31



Civil Justice

7.1		0.29
7.2		0.35
7.3		0.25
7.4		0.40
7.5		0.38
7.6		0.30
7.7		0.32
7.8		0.50



Criminal Justice

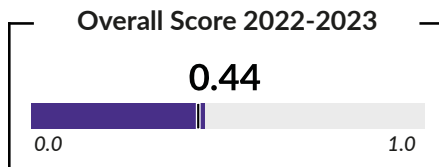
8.1		0.18
8.2		0.28
8.3		0.39
8.4		0.35
8.5		0.30
8.6		0.33

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Chihuahua

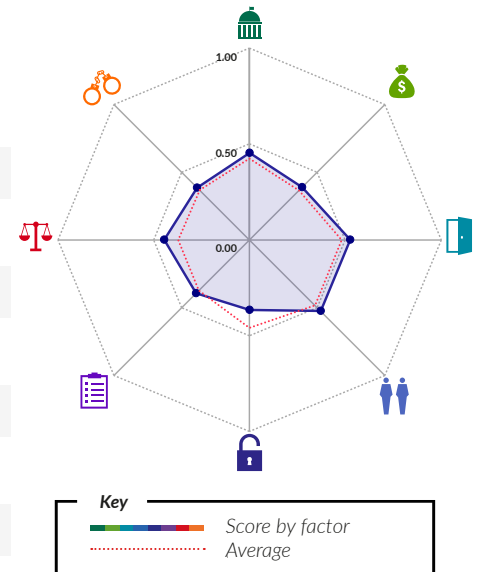
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
13/32	0.02 ▲	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	08/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	10/32	
Open Government	0.53	07/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	06/32	
Order & Security	0.37	21/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	11/32	
Civil Justice	0.44	02/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	12/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.45
1.2		0.51
1.3		0.30
1.4		0.39
1.5		0.52
1.6		0.56



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
2.2		0.50
2.3		0.41
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.43
3.2		0.62

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.51
4.2		-
4.3		0.44
4.4		0.52
4.5		0.80
4.6		0.38
4.7		0.62
4.8		0.41



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.54
5.3		0.48



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.40
6.2		0.29
6.3		0.41
6.4		0.49
6.5		0.39



Civil Justice

7.1		0.39
7.2		0.48
7.3		0.38
7.4		0.52
7.5		0.44
7.6		0.36
7.7		0.42
7.8		0.57



Criminal Justice

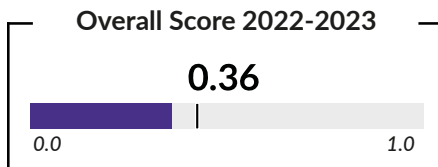
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.38
8.3		0.44
8.4		0.44
8.5		0.43
8.6		0.41

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Mexico City

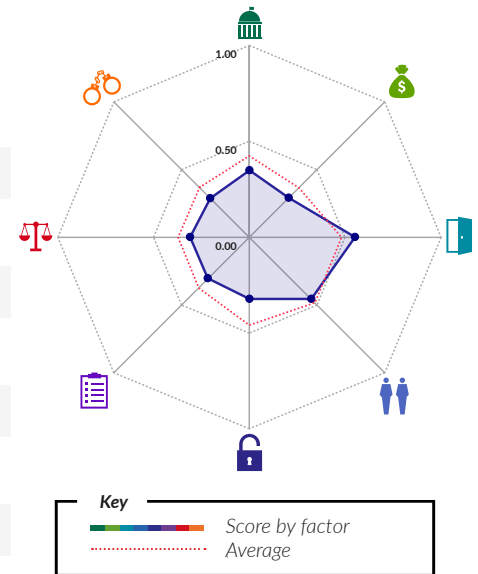
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
31/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.35	32/32	▼
Absence of Corruption	0.29	32/32	▼
Open Government	0.55	03/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.46	24/32	
Order & Security	0.32	27/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.31	29/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	30/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	32/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.26
1.2		0.41
1.3		0.21
1.4		0.37
1.5		0.46
1.6		0.38



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.26
2.2		0.39
2.3		0.25
2.4		0.27



Open Government

3.1		0.42
3.2		0.68



Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.33
4.2		-
4.3		0.34
4.4		0.46
4.5		0.77
4.6		0.30
4.7		0.57
4.8		0.41



Order & Security

5.1		0.42
5.2		0.17
5.3		0.38



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.37
6.2		0.25
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.29
6.5		0.28



Civil Justice

7.1		0.29
7.2		0.32
7.3		0.27
7.4		0.40
7.5		0.34
7.6		0.23
7.7		0.25
7.8		0.38



Criminal Justice

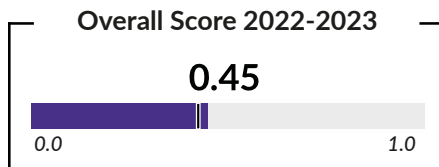
8.1		0.17
8.2		0.24
8.3		0.35
8.4		0.34
8.5		0.30
8.6		0.33

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Coahuila

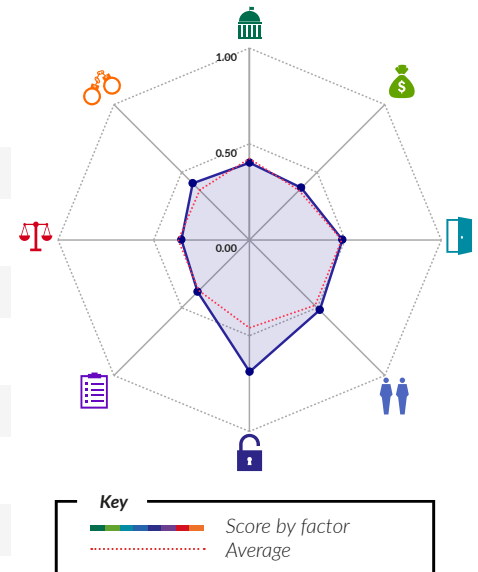
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
07/32	0.01 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	22/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	12/32	
Open Government	0.49	13/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	08/32	
Order & Security	0.69	03/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	14/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	18/32	▼
Criminal Justice	0.42	05/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.41
1.2		0.46
1.3		0.29
1.4		0.37
1.5		0.53
1.6		0.36



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.36
2.2		0.45
2.3		0.40
2.4		0.32



Open Government

3.1		0.38
3.2		0.59

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.41
4.2		-
4.3		0.45
4.4		0.53
4.5		0.75
4.6		0.50
4.7		0.59
4.8		0.39



Order & Security

5.1		0.75
5.2		0.71
5.3		0.61



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.40
6.2		0.43
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.39
6.5		0.36



Civil Justice

7.1		0.30
7.2		0.39
7.3		0.26
7.4		0.40
7.5		0.34
7.6		0.32
7.7		0.34
7.8		0.49



Criminal Justice

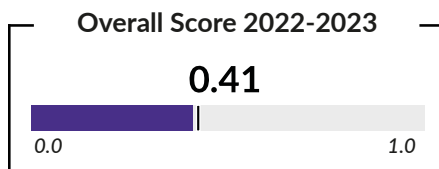
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.38
8.3		0.47
8.4		0.45
8.5		0.43
8.6		0.57

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Colima

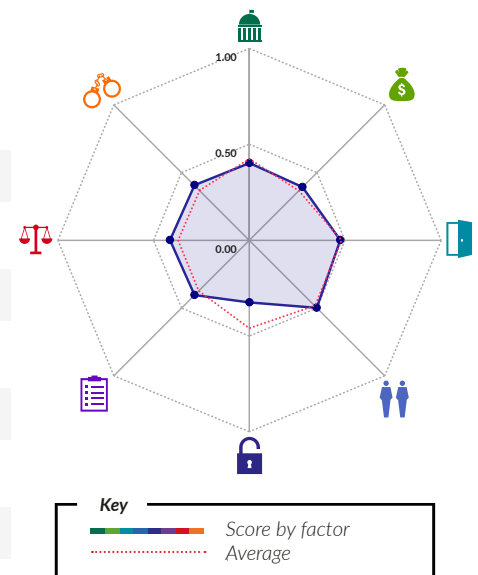
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
16/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	23/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	08/32	
Open Government	0.48	19/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.50	11/32	
Order & Security	0.32	26/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	09/32	
Civil Justice	0.41	08/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	07/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.34
1.2		0.43
1.3		0.29
1.4		0.35
1.5		0.54
1.6		0.45



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.38
2.2		0.48
2.3		0.40
2.4		0.31



Open Government

3.1		0.31
3.2		0.64



Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.40
4.2		-
4.3		0.50
4.4		0.54
4.5		0.78
4.6		0.45
4.7		0.61
4.8		0.22



Order & Security

5.1		0.00
5.2		0.63
5.3		0.35



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.37
6.2		0.56
6.3		0.40
6.4		0.36
6.5		0.34



Civil Justice

7.1		0.32
7.2		0.46
7.3		0.26
7.4		0.46
7.5		0.41
7.6		0.40
7.7		0.39
7.8		0.61



Criminal Justice

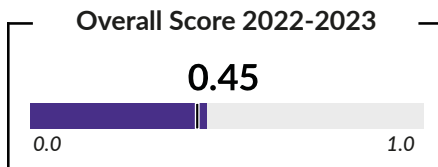
8.1		0.24
8.2		0.39
8.3		0.46
8.4		0.50
8.5		0.43
8.6		0.41

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Durango

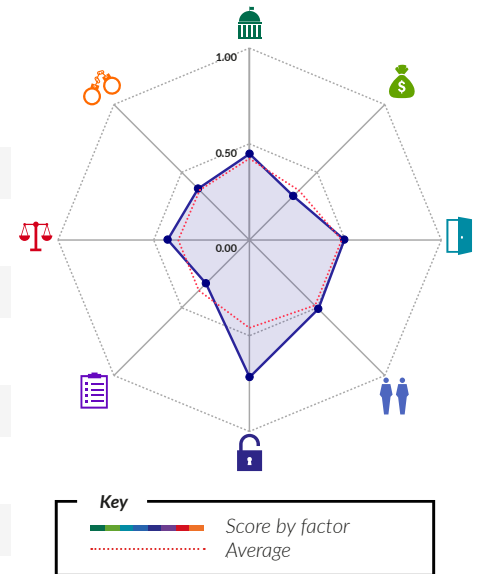
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
08/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	10/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	27/32	
Open Government	0.50	11/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.51	10/32	
Order & Security	0.72	02/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.32	28/32	
Civil Justice	0.43	06/32	
Criminal Justice	0.38	14/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.45
1.2		0.47
1.3		0.30
1.4		0.42
1.5		0.56
1.6		0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.27
2.2		0.43
2.3		0.28
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.38
3.2		0.61

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.47
4.2		-
4.3		0.44
4.4		0.56
4.5		0.78
4.6		0.33
4.7		0.64
4.8		0.34



Order & Security

5.1		0.67
5.2		0.92
5.3		0.56



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.32
6.2		0.26
6.3		0.37
6.4		0.35
6.5		0.31



Civil Justice

7.1		0.41
7.2		0.50
7.3		0.33
7.4		0.45
7.5		0.39
7.6		0.41
7.7		0.44
7.8		0.50



Criminal Justice

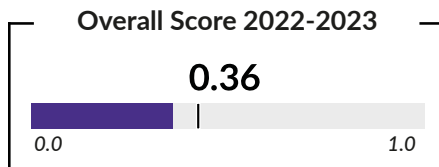
8.1		0.24
8.2		0.33
8.3		0.45
8.4		0.44
8.5		0.35
8.6		0.47

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

State of Mexico

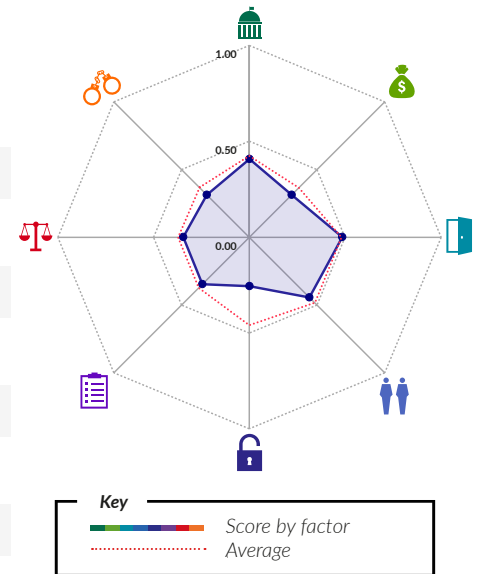
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
29/32	0.00	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	18/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.31	29/32	
Open Government	0.49	15/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.44	27/32	
Order & Security	0.25	32/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	21/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	20/32	
Criminal Justice	0.31	26/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.43
1.2		0.47
1.3		0.30
1.4		0.39
1.5		0.50
1.6		0.35



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.28
2.2		0.43
2.3		0.23
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.35
3.2		0.62

Key

Score by factor

Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.36
4.2		-
4.3		0.37
4.4		0.50
4.5		0.73
4.6		0.25
4.7		0.56
4.8		0.34



Order & Security

5.1		0.33
5.2		0.13
5.3		0.31



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.33
6.2		0.36
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.34
6.5		0.36



Civil Justice

7.1		0.24
7.2		0.32
7.3		0.31
7.4		0.41
7.5		0.38
7.6		0.32
7.7		0.35
7.8		0.43



Criminal Justice

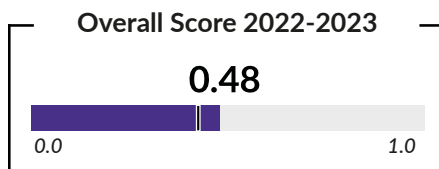
8.1		0.17
8.2		0.30
8.3		0.38
8.4		0.37
8.5		0.33
8.6		0.32

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Guanajuato

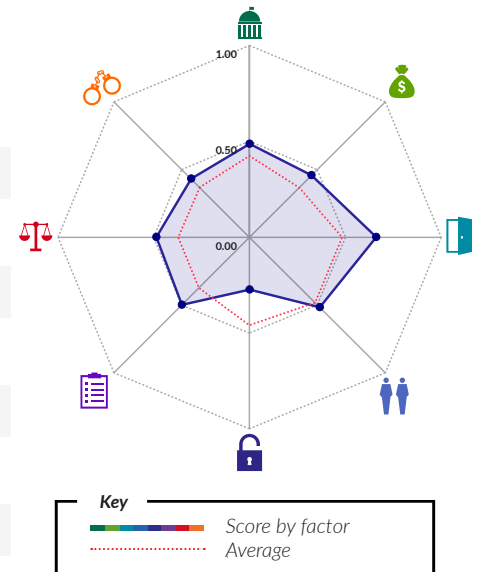
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
02/32	0.02 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.49	03/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.46	02/32	
Open Government	0.66	01/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.52	09/32	
Order & Security	0.27	30/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.50	01/32	
Civil Justice	0.49	01/32	
Criminal Justice	0.43	03/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.47
1.2		0.58
1.3		0.34
1.4		0.44
1.5		0.55
1.6		0.54



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.51
2.2		0.53
2.3		0.42
2.4		0.37



Open Government

3.1		0.59
3.2		0.73



Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.50
4.2		-
4.3		0.43
4.4		0.55
4.5		0.77
4.6		0.40
4.7		0.61
4.8		0.35



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.42
5.3		0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.40
6.2		0.78
6.3		0.39
6.4		0.45
6.5		0.47



Civil Justice

7.1		0.36
7.2		0.47
7.3		0.55
7.4		0.55
7.5		0.45
7.6		0.44
7.7		0.48
7.8		0.60



Criminal Justice

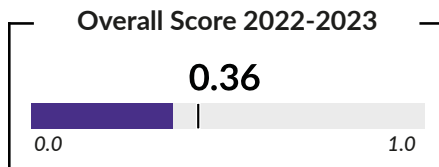
8.1		0.29
8.2		0.39
8.3		0.47
8.4		0.43
8.5		0.47
8.6		0.54

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Guerrero

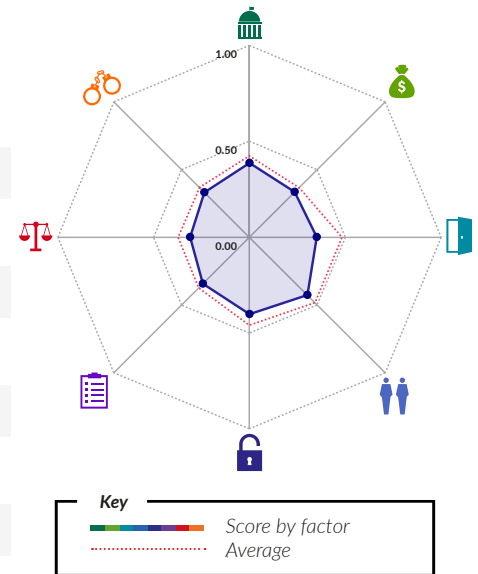
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
30/32	0.02 ▲	2 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.39	26/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	25/32	
Open Government	0.35	32/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.43	30/32	
Order & Security	0.40	17/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	24/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	31/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	25/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.40
1.2		0.40
1.3		0.29
1.4		0.37
1.5		0.48
1.6		0.39



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.32
2.2		0.40
2.3		0.31
2.4		0.31



Open Government

3.1		0.20
3.2		0.50

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.26
4.2		-
4.3		0.36
4.4		0.48
4.5		0.77
4.6		0.31
4.7		0.56
4.8		0.25



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.71
5.3		0.42



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.31
6.2		0.41
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.35
6.5		0.31



Civil Justice

7.1		0.24
7.2		0.34
7.3		0.31
7.4		0.34
7.5		0.31
7.6		0.24
7.7		0.26
7.8		0.43



Criminal Justice

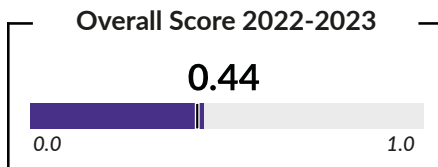
8.1		0.23
8.2		0.31
8.3		0.40
8.4		0.36
8.5		0.35
8.6		0.34

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Hidalgo

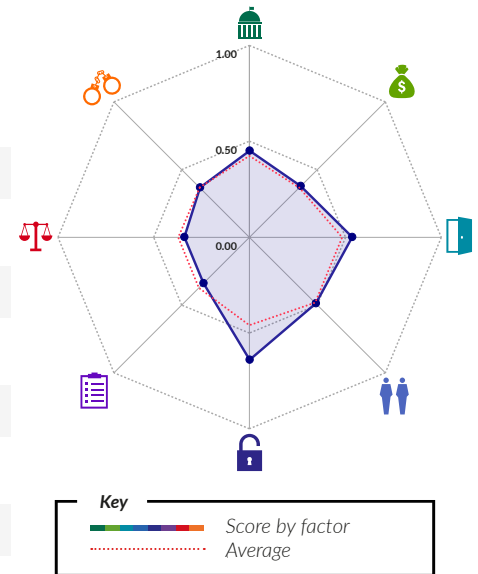
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
09/32	0.02 ▲	5 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.45	09/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	13/32	
Open Government	0.54	06/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.49	14/32	
Order & Security	0.64	06/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	26/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	22/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	18/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.46
1.2		0.48
1.3		0.34
1.4		0.40
1.5		0.56
1.6		0.45



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
2.2		0.47
2.3		0.37
2.4		0.34



Open Government

3.1		0.43
3.2		0.64

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.37
4.2		-
4.3		0.45
4.4		0.56
4.5		0.70
4.6		0.45
4.7		0.55
4.8		0.34



Order & Security

5.1		0.58
5.2		0.88
5.3		0.46



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.32
6.2		0.40
6.3		0.41
6.4		0.21
6.5		0.36



Civil Justice

7.1		0.33
7.2		0.33
7.3		0.27
7.4		0.44
7.5		0.36
7.6		0.30
7.7		0.31
7.8		0.39



Criminal Justice

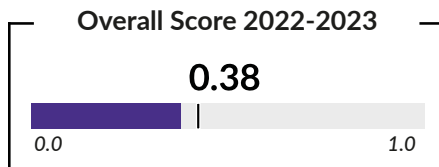
8.1		0.19
8.2		0.37
8.3		0.35
8.4		0.45
8.5		0.41
8.6		0.42

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Jalisco

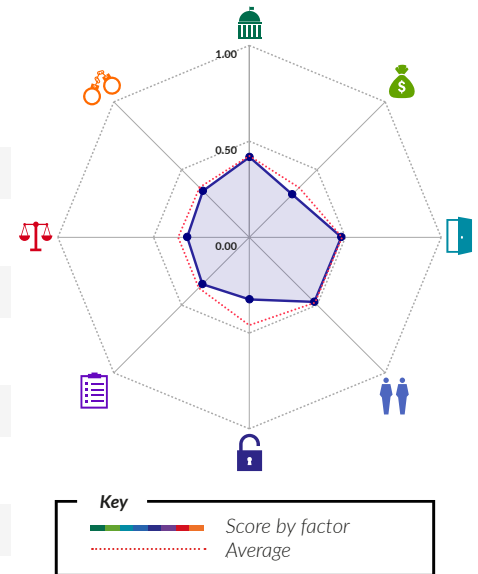
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
25/32	0.00	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.42	17/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.32	28/32	
Open Government	0.48	17/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	17/32	
Order & Security	0.33	25/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	20/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	26/32	
Criminal Justice	0.34	23/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.43
1.2		0.42
1.3		0.27
1.4		0.35
1.5		0.52
1.6		0.52



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
2.2		0.36
2.3		0.27
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.35
3.2		0.61

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.37
4.2		-
4.3		0.37
4.4		0.52
4.5		0.79
4.6		0.36
4.7		0.58
4.8		0.35



Order & Security

5.1		0.17
5.2		0.38
5.3		0.43



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.36
6.2		0.34
6.3		0.32
6.4		0.33
6.5		0.39



Civil Justice

7.1		0.30
7.2		0.33
7.3		0.26
7.4		0.38
7.5		0.33
7.6		0.23
7.7		0.31
7.8		0.45



Criminal Justice

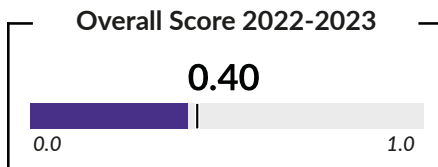
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.25
8.3		0.47
8.4		0.37
8.5		0.29
8.6		0.47

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Michoacán

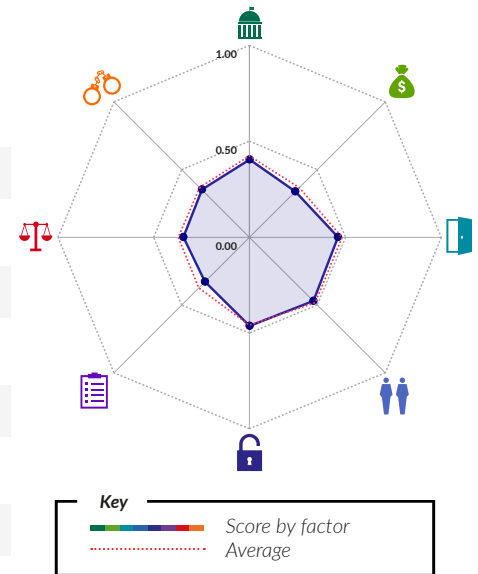
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
22/32	0.00	-4 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	20/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	24/32	
Open Government	0.46	23/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	22/32	
Order & Security	0.46	15/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.33	27/32	
Civil Justice	0.35	21/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	20/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.38
1.2		0.48
1.3		0.25
1.4		0.41
1.5		0.45
1.6		0.47



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
2.2		0.43
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.31



Open Government

3.1		0.31
3.2		0.61

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.43
4.2		-
4.3		0.42
4.4		0.45
4.5		0.72
4.6		0.40
4.7		0.57
4.8		0.31



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.92
5.3		0.39



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.30
6.2		0.42
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.29
6.5		0.31



Civil Justice

7.1		0.27
7.2		0.32
7.3		0.30
7.4		0.42
7.5		0.35
7.6		0.33
7.7		0.34
7.8		0.43



Criminal Justice

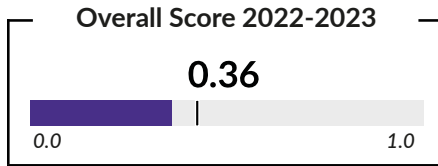
8.1		0.21
8.2		0.28
8.3		0.39
8.4		0.42
8.5		0.38
8.6		0.43

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Morelos

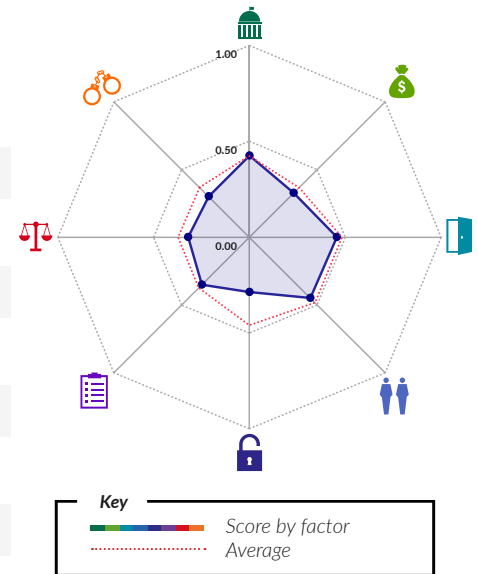
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
28/32	0.01 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	16/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.33	26/32	
Open Government	0.46	24/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.45	26/32	
Order & Security	0.29	29/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.35	19/32	
Civil Justice	0.32	27/32	
Criminal Justice	0.30	29/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.43
1.2		0.47
1.3		0.33
1.4		0.37
1.5		0.51
1.6		0.44



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.31
2.2		0.42
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.28



Open Government

3.1		0.37
3.2		0.54



Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.38
4.2		-
4.3		0.36
4.4		0.51
4.5		0.74
4.6		0.31
4.7		0.58
4.8		0.27



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.46
5.3		0.32



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.33
6.2		0.33
6.3		0.43
6.4		0.30
6.5		0.36



Civil Justice

7.1		0.27
7.2		0.37
7.3		0.23
7.4		0.40
7.5		0.31
7.6		0.27
7.7		0.30
7.8		0.41



Criminal Justice

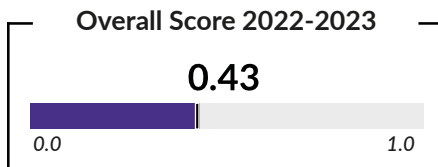
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.23
8.3		0.35
8.4		0.36
8.5		0.34
8.6		0.32

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Nayarit

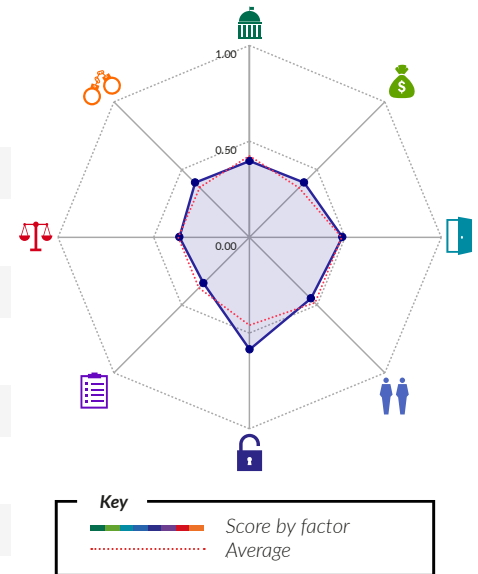
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
14/32	0.01 ▲	-1 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	25/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.40	06/32	
Open Government	0.49	14/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.45	25/32	
Order & Security	0.59	08/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	25/32	
Civil Justice	0.37	17/32	
Criminal Justice	0.40	09/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.31
1.2		0.44
1.3		0.34
1.4		0.41
1.5		0.47
1.6		0.43



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.36
2.2		0.45
2.3		0.47
2.4		0.34



Open Government

3.1		0.38
3.2		0.59

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.39
4.2		-
4.3		0.44
4.4		0.47
4.5		0.71
4.6		0.32
4.7		0.56
4.8		0.28



Order & Security

5.1		0.33
5.2		0.83
5.3		0.60



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.36
6.2		0.44
6.3		0.32
6.4		0.27
6.5		0.30



Civil Justice

7.1		0.36
7.2		0.35
7.3		0.29
7.4		0.39
7.5		0.40
7.6		0.31
7.7		0.35
7.8		0.49



Criminal Justice

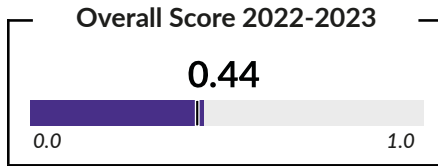
8.1		0.27
8.2		0.34
8.3		0.44
8.4		0.44
8.5		0.48
8.6		0.45

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Nuevo León

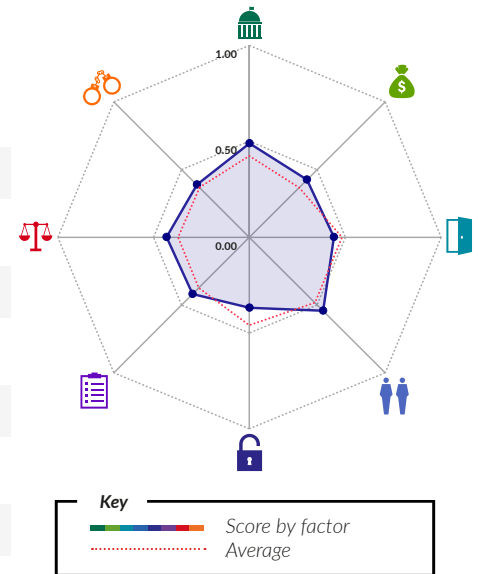
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
11/32	-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.49	02/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.42	03/32	
Open Government	0.44	27/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.54	03/32	
Order & Security	0.37	19/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.42	05/32	
Civil Justice	0.43	04/32	
Criminal Justice	0.39	11/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.52
1.2		0.54
1.3		0.30
1.4		0.42
1.5		0.58
1.6		0.58



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.39
2.2		0.53
2.3		0.41
2.4		0.37



Open Government

3.1		0.33
3.2		0.55

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.40
4.2		-
4.3		0.43
4.4		0.58
4.5		0.80
4.6		0.43
4.7		0.65
4.8		0.50



Order & Security

5.1		0.25
5.2		0.42
5.3		0.44



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.43
6.2		0.45
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.43
6.5		0.45



Civil Justice

7.1		0.41
7.2		0.47
7.3		0.34
7.4		0.52
7.5		0.47
7.6		0.35
7.7		0.39
7.8		0.51



Criminal Justice

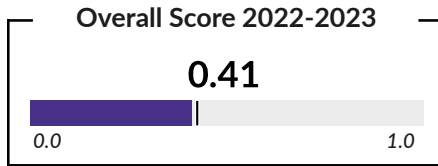
8.1		0.25
8.2		0.35
8.3		0.50
8.4		0.43
8.5		0.45
8.6		0.36

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Oaxaca

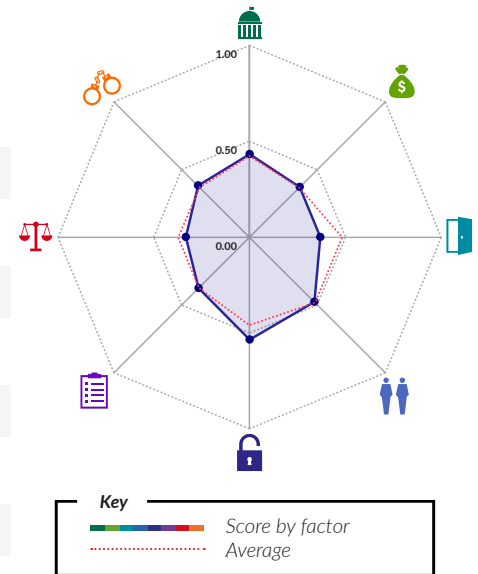
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
17/32	0.02 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	14/32	▲
Absence of Corruption	0.37	16/32	▲
Open Government	0.37	31/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	19/32	
Order & Security	0.54	10/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	16/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	25/32	
Criminal Justice	0.38	13/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.45
1.2		0.47
1.3		0.31
1.4		0.46
1.5		0.51
1.6		0.41



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.34
2.2		0.43
2.3		0.41
2.4		0.29



Open Government

3.1		0.24
3.2		0.50

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.38
4.2		-
4.3		0.47
4.4		0.51
4.5		0.72
4.6		0.38
4.7		0.61
4.8		0.26



Order & Security

5.1		0.25
5.2		0.92
5.3		0.44



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.33
6.2		0.54
6.3		0.36
6.4		0.33
6.5		0.32



Civil Justice

7.1		0.33
7.2		0.36
7.3		0.31
7.4		0.42
7.5		0.33
7.6		0.23
7.7		0.28
7.8		0.40



Criminal Justice

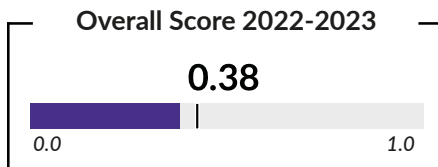
8.1		0.16
8.2		0.33
8.3		0.45
8.4		0.47
8.5		0.44
8.6		0.42

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Puebla

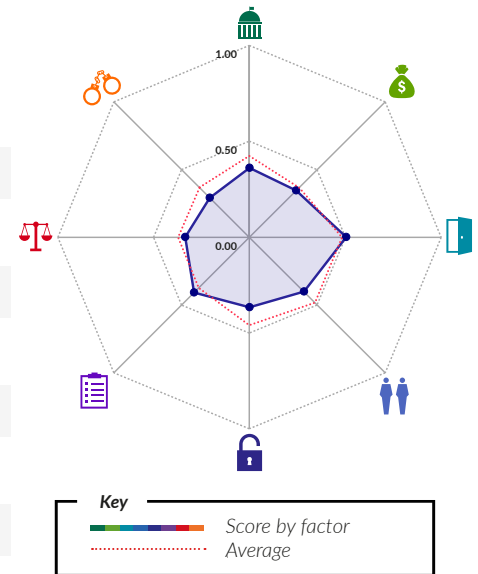
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
27/32	0.01 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.36	30/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	19/32	
Open Government	0.51	10/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.40	31/32	
Order & Security	0.37	20/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.41	08/32	
Civil Justice	0.34	23/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	31/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.28
1.2		0.38
1.3		0.23
1.4		0.40
1.5		0.44
1.6		0.44



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.41
2.2		0.37
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.43
3.2		0.58

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.34
4.2		-
4.3		0.33
4.4		0.44
4.5		0.70
4.6		0.27
4.7		0.53
4.8		0.21



Order & Security

5.1		0.42
5.2		0.34
5.3		0.34



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.38
6.2		0.68
6.3		0.41
6.4		0.26
6.5		0.32



Civil Justice

7.1		0.28
7.2		0.37
7.3		0.30
7.4		0.39
7.5		0.32
7.6		0.31
7.7		0.29
7.8		0.43



Criminal Justice

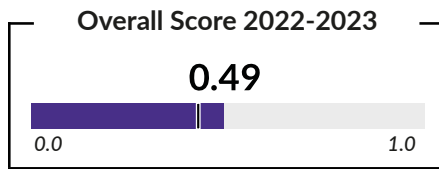
8.1		0.15
8.2		0.26
8.3		0.40
8.4		0.33
8.5		0.32
8.6		0.29

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Querétaro

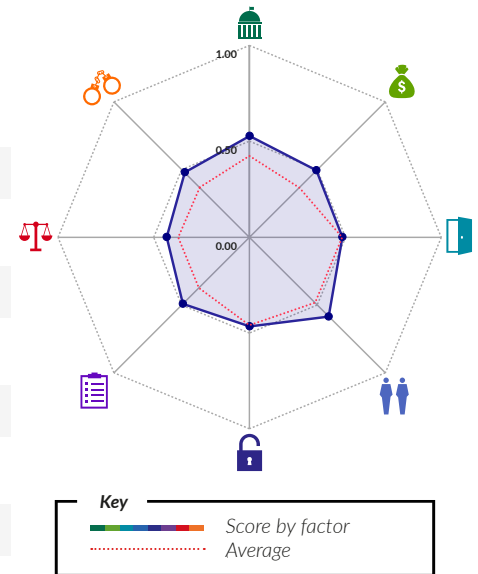
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
01/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.53	01/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.49	01/32	
Open Government	0.49	16/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.58	01/32	
Order & Security	0.47	13/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.49	02/32	
Civil Justice	0.43	05/32	
Criminal Justice	0.48	01/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.49
1.2		0.61
1.3		0.41
1.4		0.46
1.5		0.62
1.6		0.58



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.50
2.2		0.54
2.3		0.58
2.4		0.35



Open Government

3.1		0.40
3.2		0.57

Key

Score by factor

Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.45
4.2		-
4.3		0.50
4.4		0.62
4.5		0.75
4.6		0.64
4.7		0.63
4.8		0.50



Order & Security

5.1		0.50
5.2		0.38
5.3		0.52



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.49
6.2		0.68
6.3		0.43
6.4		0.45
6.5		0.42



Civil Justice

7.1		0.41
7.2		0.45
7.3		0.41
7.4		0.49
7.5		0.41
7.6		0.33
7.7		0.43
7.8		0.51



Criminal Justice

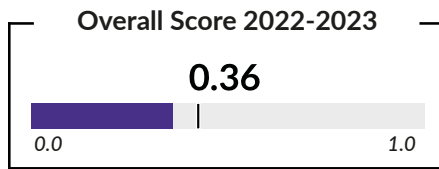
8.1		0.29
8.2		0.39
8.3		0.46
8.4		0.50
8.5		0.56
8.6		0.66

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Quintana Roo

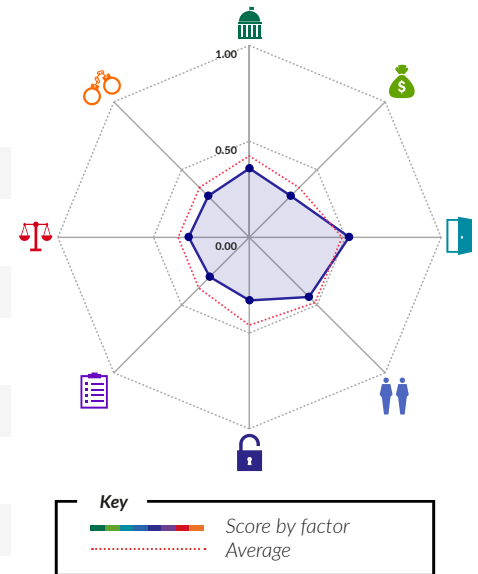
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
32/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.36	31/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.30	31/32	
Open Government	0.52	08/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.44	28/32	
Order & Security	0.33	24/32	▲
Regulatory Enforcement	0.29	32/32	
Civil Justice	0.32	28/32	
Criminal Justice	0.30	28/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.36
1.2		0.39
1.3		0.24
1.4		0.35
1.5		0.46
1.6		0.35



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.31
2.2		0.38
2.3		0.25
2.4		0.28



Open Government

3.1		0.40
3.2		0.64

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.37
4.2		-
4.3		0.33
4.4		0.46
4.5		0.79
4.6		0.27
4.7		0.56
4.8		0.29



Order & Security

5.1		0.17
5.2		0.46
5.3		0.36



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.29
6.2		0.42
6.3		0.29
6.4		0.16
6.5		0.31



Civil Justice

7.1		0.24
7.2		0.29
7.3		0.28
7.4		0.39
7.5		0.30
7.6		0.27
7.7		0.30
7.8		0.47



Criminal Justice

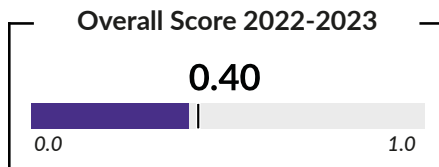
8.1		0.18
8.2		0.23
8.3		0.41
8.4		0.33
8.5		0.29
8.6		0.38

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

San Luis Potosí

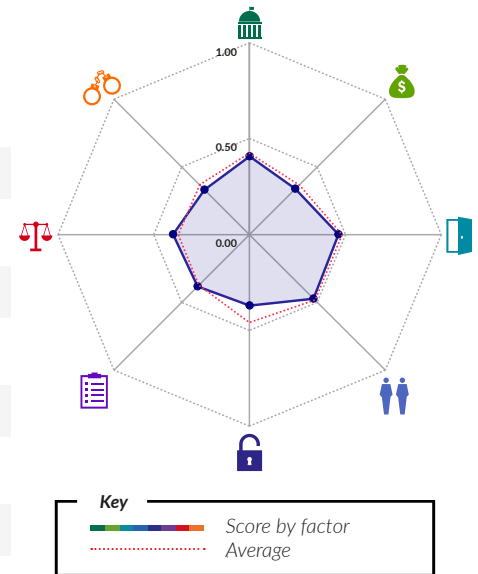
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
21/32	0.02 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.41	19/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	23/32	
Open Government	0.47	22/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	21/32	
Order & Security	0.37	18/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.38	15/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	10/32	
Criminal Justice	0.33	24/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.34
1.2		0.46
1.3		0.26
1.4		0.44
1.5		0.49
1.6		0.45



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.29
2.2		0.46
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.32



Open Government

3.1		0.35
3.2		0.58

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.41
4.2		-
4.3		0.41
4.4		0.49
4.5		0.77
4.6		0.30
4.7		0.58
4.8		0.35



Order & Security

5.1		0.17
5.2		0.54
5.3		0.40



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.39
6.2		0.30
6.3		0.38
6.4		0.44
6.5		0.40



Civil Justice

7.1		0.36
7.2		0.41
7.3		0.37
7.4		0.45
7.5		0.41
7.6		0.36
7.7		0.37
7.8		0.46



Criminal Justice

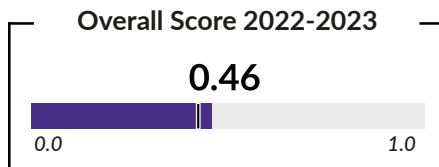
8.1		0.19
8.2		0.23
8.3		0.42
8.4		0.41
8.5		0.34
8.6		0.40

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Sinaloa

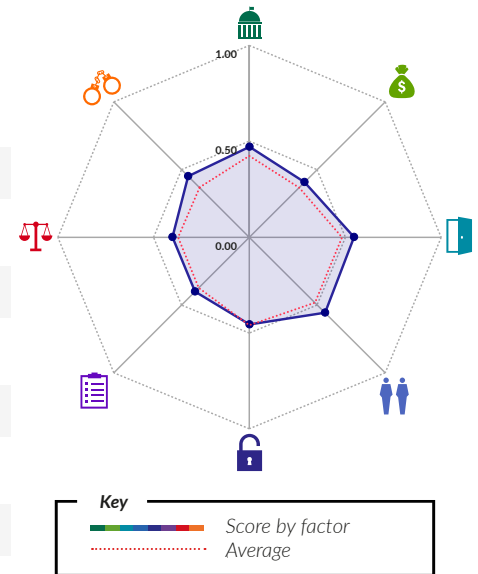
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
05/32	0.00	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.47	07/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.41	05/32	
Open Government	0.55	05/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.56	02/32	
Order & Security	0.45	16/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.40	10/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	09/32	
Criminal Justice	0.45	02/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.42
1.2		0.59
1.3		0.38
1.4		0.43
1.5		0.52
1.6		0.49



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.34
2.2		0.54
2.3		0.38
2.4		0.36



Open Government

3.1		0.38
3.2		0.71

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.49
4.2		-
4.3		0.49
4.4		0.52
4.5		0.74
4.6		0.60
4.7		0.63
4.8		0.42



Order & Security

5.1		0.25
5.2		0.55
5.3		0.57



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.40
6.2		0.37
6.3		0.53
6.4		0.28
6.5		0.43



Civil Justice

7.1		0.35
7.2		0.42
7.3		0.34
7.4		0.50
7.5		0.40
7.6		0.34
7.7		0.38
7.8		0.49



Criminal Justice

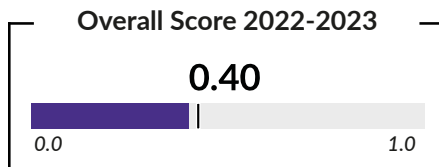
8.1		0.25
8.2		0.49
8.3		0.53
8.4		0.49
8.5		0.47
8.6		0.47

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Sonora

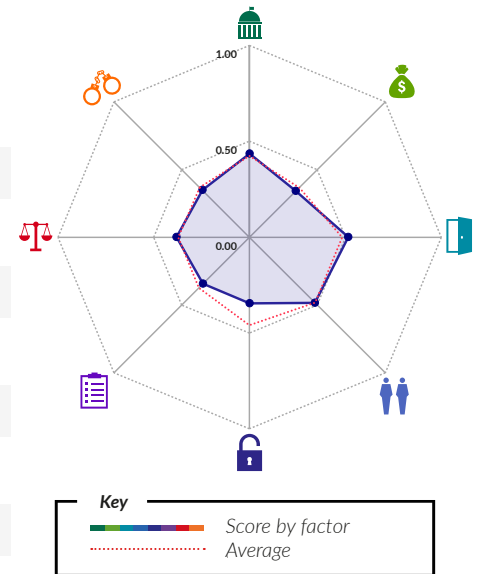
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
20/32	0.02 ▲	2 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.43	13/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	22/32	
Open Government	0.52	09/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.48	16/32	
Order & Security	0.35	23/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	23/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	13/32	
Criminal Justice	0.35	21/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.44
1.2		0.45
1.3		0.33
1.4		0.41
1.5		0.47
1.6		0.50



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.33
2.2		0.41
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.39
3.2		0.64

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.48
4.2		-
4.3		0.39
4.4		0.47
4.5		0.74
4.6		0.34
4.7		0.57
4.8		0.39



Order & Security

5.1		0.08
5.2		0.55
5.3		0.41



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.36
6.2		0.31
6.3		0.34
6.4		0.37
6.5		0.33



Civil Justice

7.1		0.29
7.2		0.40
7.3		0.33
7.4		0.41
7.5		0.40
7.6		0.33
7.7		0.39
7.8		0.51



Criminal Justice

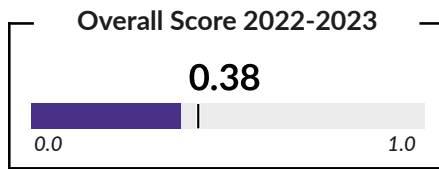
8.1		0.21
8.2		0.37
8.3		0.44
8.4		0.39
8.5		0.33
8.6		0.34

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Tabasco

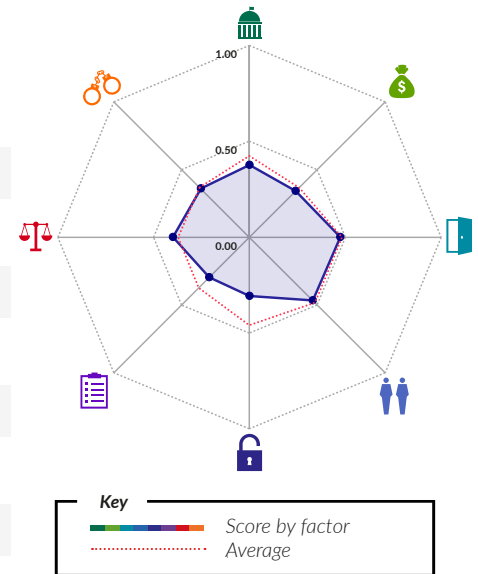
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
26/32	0.01 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.38	27/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	21/32	
Open Government	0.48	18/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.47	23/32	
Order & Security	0.31	28/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.30	30/32	
Civil Justice	0.40	11/32	
Criminal Justice	0.36	19/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.37
1.2		0.51
1.3		0.26
1.4		0.31
1.5		0.47
1.6		0.34



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.28
2.2		0.47
2.3		0.35
2.4		0.26



Open Government

3.1		0.31
3.2		0.64

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.41
4.2		-
4.3		0.44
4.4		0.47
4.5		0.73
4.6		0.37
4.7		0.52
4.8		0.33



Order & Security

5.1		0.33
5.2		0.29
5.3		0.30



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.35
6.2		0.32
6.3		0.23
6.4		0.17
6.5		0.41



Civil Justice

7.1		0.39
7.2		0.41
7.3		0.33
7.4		0.46
7.5		0.44
7.6		0.32
7.7		0.34
7.8		0.50



Criminal Justice

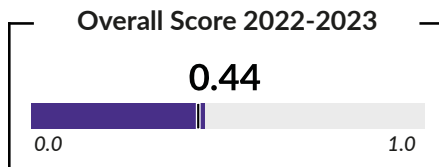
8.1		0.18
8.2		0.33
8.3		0.40
8.4		0.44
8.5		0.41
8.6		0.39

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Tamaulipas

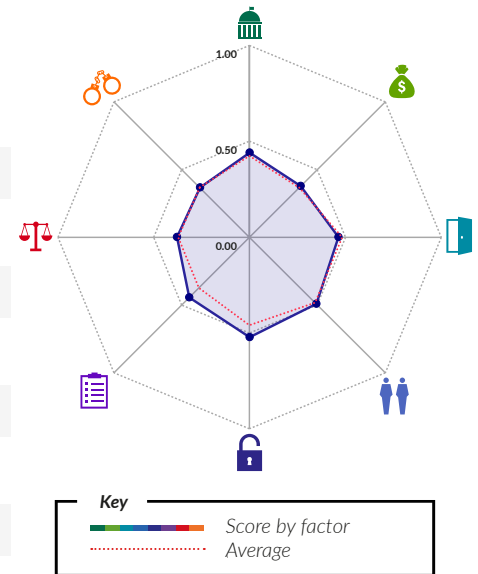
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
12/32	0.02 ▲	3 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.44	12/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.38	14/32	
Open Government	0.47	20/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	13/32	
Order & Security	0.52	12/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.44	03/32	
Civil Justice	0.38	15/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	17/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.41
1.2		0.46
1.3		0.36
1.4		0.45
1.5		0.49
1.6		0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.38
2.2		0.44
2.3		0.36
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.33
3.2		0.60

Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.42
4.2		-
4.3		0.45
4.4		0.49
4.5		0.73
4.6		0.36
4.7		0.59
4.8		0.41



Order & Security

5.1		0.25
5.2		0.88
5.3		0.44



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.37
6.2		0.61
6.3		0.45
6.4		0.41
6.5		0.38



Civil Justice

7.1		0.32
7.2		0.39
7.3		0.29
7.4		0.44
7.5		0.37
7.6		0.33
7.7		0.39
7.8		0.51



Criminal Justice

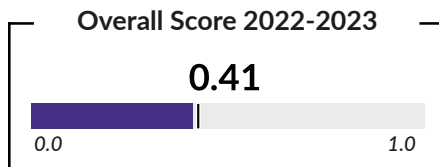
8.1		0.20
8.2		0.34
8.3		0.44
8.4		0.45
8.5		0.38
8.6		0.40

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Tlaxcala

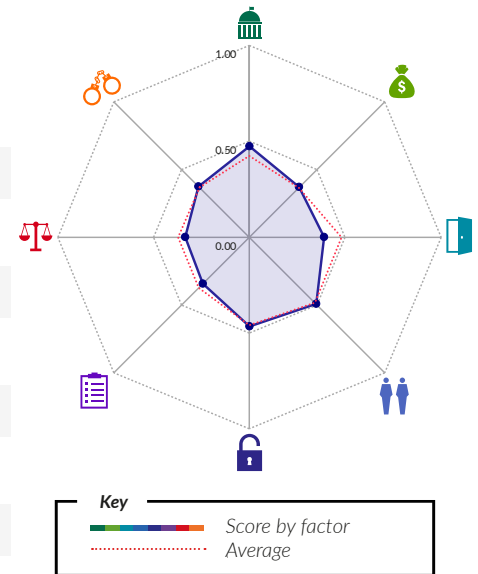
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
18/32	0.01 ▲	1 ▲



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	06/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.37	17/32	▲
Open Government	0.39	29/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.49	12/32	
Order & Security	0.47	14/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.34	22/32	
Civil Justice	0.33	24/32	
Criminal Justice	0.37	15/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.51
1.2		0.49
1.3		0.34
1.4		0.42
1.5		0.62
1.6		0.48



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.35
2.2		0.44
2.3		0.36
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.28
3.2		0.50

Key

Score by factor (solid line)

Average (dotted line)



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.34
4.2		-
4.3		0.40
4.4		0.62
4.5		0.76
4.6		0.46
4.7		0.58
4.8		0.30



Order & Security

5.1		0.50
5.2		0.50
5.3		0.40



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.30
6.2		0.36
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.31
6.5		0.42



Civil Justice

7.1		0.28
7.2		0.33
7.3		0.27
7.4		0.40
7.5		0.32
7.6		0.33
7.7		0.30
7.8		0.43



Criminal Justice

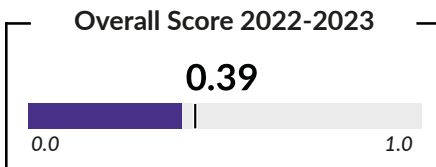
8.1		0.19
8.2		0.32
8.3		0.40
8.4		0.40
8.5		0.40
8.6		0.54

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Veracruz

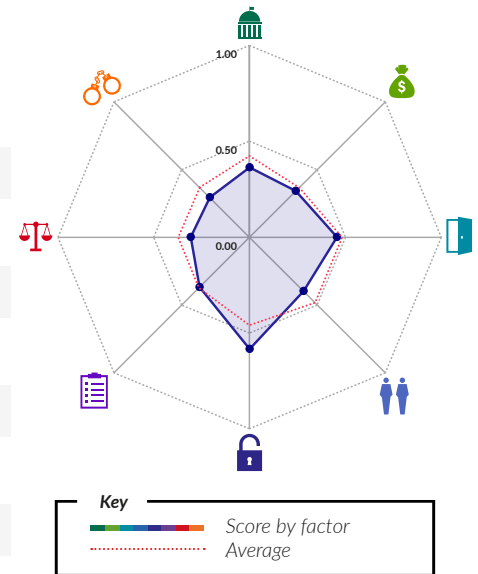
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
23/32	0.01 ▲	-



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.36	29/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.34	20/32	
Open Government	0.46	25/32	**
Fundamental Rights	0.40	32/32	
Order & Security	0.58	09/32	
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	18/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	32/32	
Criminal Justice	0.29	30/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.29
1.2		0.42
1.3		0.30
1.4		0.39
1.5		0.39
1.6		0.40



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.37
2.2		0.39
2.3		0.29
2.4		0.31



Open Government

3.1		0.34
3.2		0.57



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.32
4.2		-
4.3		0.31
4.4		0.39
4.5		0.71
4.6		0.26
4.7		0.53
4.8		0.26



Order & Security

5.1		0.50
5.2		0.88
5.3		0.38



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.29
6.2		0.60
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.32
6.5		0.29



Civil Justice

7.1		0.28
7.2		0.33
7.3		0.22
7.4		0.37
7.5		0.34
7.6		0.26
7.7		0.27
7.8		0.40



Criminal Justice

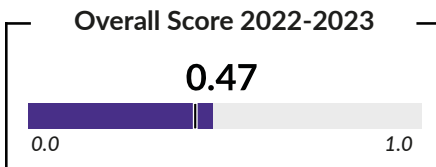
8.1		0.13
8.2		0.22
8.3		0.37
8.4		0.31
8.5		0.33
8.6		0.40

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Yucatán

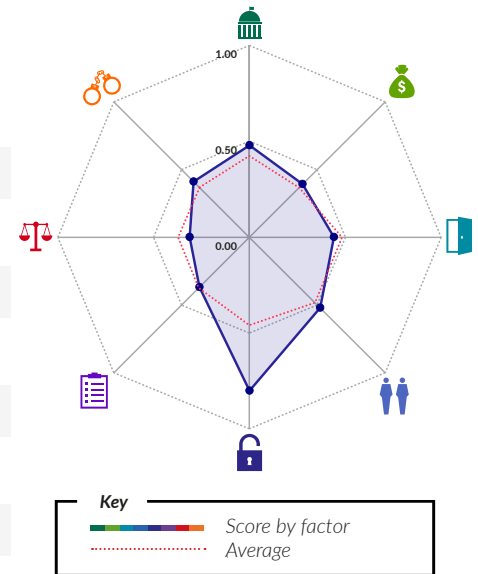
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
04/32	0.00	-2 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.48	05/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.39	09/32	
Open Government	0.44	28/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.52	07/32	
Order & Security	0.80	01/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.37	17/32	
Civil Justice	0.31	29/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	06/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.49
1.2		0.51
1.3		0.33
1.4		0.40
1.5		0.61
1.6		0.55



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.36
2.2		0.44
2.3		0.43
2.4		0.33



Open Government

3.1		0.31
3.2		0.57

Key

Score by factor

Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.41
4.2		-
4.3		0.46
4.4		0.61
4.5		0.80
4.6		0.44
4.7		0.63
4.8		0.32



Order & Security

5.1		0.92
5.2		0.79
5.3		0.69



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.40
6.2		0.43
6.3		0.26
6.4		0.32
6.5		0.43



Civil Justice

7.1		0.28
7.2		0.39
7.3		0.23
7.4		0.41
7.5		0.32
7.6		0.20
7.7		0.28
7.8		0.39



Criminal Justice

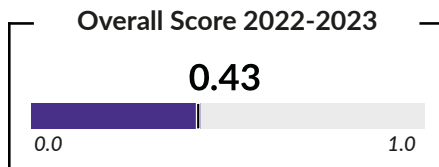
8.1		0.21
8.2		0.38
8.3		0.44
8.4		0.46
8.5		0.44
8.6		0.53

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.

Zacatecas

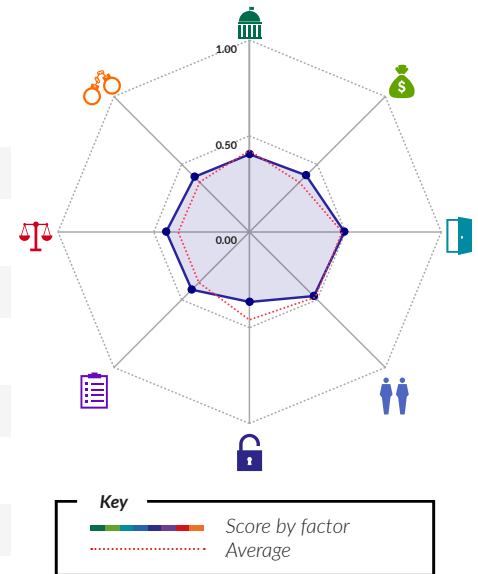
Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law



Overall	Change in score	Change in rank
15/32	-0.02 ▼	-7 ▼



Factor Score	Score	Rank	Trend
Constraints on Government Powers	0.40	21/32	
Absence of Corruption	0.42	04/32	
Open Government	0.50	12/32	* *
Fundamental Rights	0.47	20/32	
Order & Security	0.37	22/32	▼
Regulatory Enforcement	0.43	04/32	
Civil Justice	0.43	03/32	
Criminal Justice	0.41	08/32	



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1		0.37
1.2		0.54
1.3		0.26
1.4		0.33
1.5		0.46
1.6		0.47



Absence of Corruption

2.1		0.44
2.2		0.51
2.3		0.42
2.4		0.30



Open Government

3.1		0.37
3.2		0.62



Key

Score by factor
Average



Fundamental Rights

4.1		0.39
4.2		-
4.3		0.42
4.4		0.46
4.5		0.71
4.6		0.47
4.7		0.60
4.8		0.26



Order & Security

5.1		0.00
5.2		0.79
5.3		0.31



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1		0.39
6.2		0.68
6.3		0.33
6.4		0.39
6.5		0.34



Civil Justice

7.1		0.30
7.2		0.50
7.3		0.29
7.4		0.51
7.5		0.50
7.6		0.35
7.7		0.42
7.8		0.60



Criminal Justice

8.1		0.25
8.2		0.39
8.3		0.49
8.4		0.42
8.5		0.46
8.6		0.43

*Refer to the methodology section to know more details about sub-factor 4.2.

**Refer to the methodology section to know more details about Factor 3.



Methodology



Methodology

The indicators presented in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* are organized into eight factors and 42 sub-factors.

These indicators are formed with three sources of information: i) the General Population Poll (GPP), ii) Qualified Respondents Questionnaires (QRQs) for attorneys who practice law in each of the 32 states, and iii) official statistics and databases compiled by other institutions (or third-party sources). The scores presented in each of the state profiles are calculated using the following procedure:

1. Conceptual Framework and Surveys

- The WJP developed the conceptual framework and surveys to quantify the rule of law based on the framework developed for the global Index and adapted it to the sub-national Mexican context.
- The WJP team designed five surveys based on the surveys developed for the global Rule of Law Index: the GPP and the four QRQs for professionals specialized in civil, administrative, or commercial law; criminal law; labor law; and public health. The WJP adapted the surveys to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, competencies of the different government levels, and availability of data. The five surveys benefited from exhaustive consultation with academia and experts.

2. Data Collection

• General Population Poll (GPP):

The WJP contracted with five leading opinion polling companies to administer the GPP and a sixth to coordinate and supervise the fieldwork. The survey used in this edition was administered from September to October of 2021. The WJP developed the methodological framework with the survey companies and selected the target population, sample frame, sample selection process, geographic coverage, and size of the sample.

The survey was administered to a representative sample of 400 people in every state, for a total of 12,800 surveyed individuals. The sample was probabilistic, stratified, cluster, multistage, and proportional to the size of the target population. The sampling frame was the Population and Housing Census 2020 (INEGI). In the first stage, 80 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected systematically and with a probability that was proportional to the size of the target population for each state. The basic geostatistical areas (AGEB) in urban and rural areas were selected, using quotas of sex and age. In the second stage, blocks or clusters of homes were selected using simple random sampling. In urban areas, three

blocks or clusters of households were selected; in rural areas, clusters of households concentrated in communities selected by the sample were identified. These places were the starting point for the selection of households. In the third stage, homes were selected using systematic methods based on the number of homes visible on each block. Finally, in the last stage, the person to be interviewed was selected based on gender and age quotas from adults who live in the country and who permanently live in the home where the survey took place. The GPP has a 95% confidence level and a margin of error of +/- 4.9% at the state level.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face in households, with a structured questionnaire using tablets or smartphones. The survey was programmed in the SurveyToGo (STG) application. Before conducting fieldwork, the pollsters completed a training program, and the survey companies performed a pilot exercise. In order to guarantee the quality of the information, traditional in-situ supervision techniques were applied by field personnel, and remote supervision was applied in real-time to validate the interviews through the STG console.

• Qualified Respondent Questionnaires:

The WJP collected more than 20,000 records from attorneys specialized in civil, commercial, administrative, criminal, and labor matters across the entire country, as well as professionals specialized in public health, from all over the country using phone books in over 100 cities, websites, databases from Centro de Estudios para la Enseñanza y el Aprendizaje del Derecho, A.C. (CEEAD), and references from other specialists in our network. In addition, the WJP mapped more than 71 associations, bars, foundations, and networks of lawyers and experts of the health sector, as well as civil society organizations throughout the country, in order to invite more specialists to collaborate in the Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023. After establishing contacts and extending invitations, the support of 11 of these was obtained, with presence in different states and with different areas of expertise. These allies provided contact information of their members or dissemination of the project, which helped to increase the scope and diversification of the specialists' profiles.

The WJP programmed the surveys using an online platform and invited the specialists to participate. Data was collected using Alchemer. The WJP administered the online survey between November 7, 2022, and March 12, 2023, and kept constant communication with the respondents to increase response rates. The WJP obtained 2,089 effective

ve complete interviews: 40% were lawyers specialized in civil, administrative, or commercial law, 29% were lawyers specialized in criminal law, 13% were lawyers specialized in labor law, and 18% were public health experts.

• Third-party sources:

The third-party sources strengthen the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* by providing specialized information on the situation of the country on issues related to the rule of law. The WJP used five criteria to select and include third-party sources. The data had to be: i) conceptually valid, ii) timely, iii) disaggregated by state, iv) representative at the state level, and v) compiled using a transparent and robust methodology. The WJP includes third-party sources in its most recent version. The WJP included 12 third-party sources, which were published before March 31, 2023:

- National Survey on Discrimination (ENADIS) 2017 → INEGI
- National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey on Government Impact and Quality (ENCIG) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (ENDIREH) 2021 → INEGI
- National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public (ENVIPE) 2022 → INEGI
- National Survey on Victimization of Companies (ENVE) 2022 → INEGI
- National Survey of Child Labor (ENTI) 2019 → INEGI
- Records of murder rates 2021 → INEGI
- Records of murdered journalists à Article 19
- National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) 2021 → National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)
- Open Government Metric 2021 → INAI and CIDE
- Prison Statistics Journals 2022 → Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC)

3. Data Cleaning and Score Computation

Once collected, the WJP carefully cleaned and processed the data. Any incomplete answers and answers with atypical values detected through the Z-score method ($X \pm 2SD$) were excluded. Then, the WJP calculated the scores for every state (disaggregated into eight factors and 42 sub-factors), according to the following steps: i) First, the responses to each of the interviews completed in the general population survey, qualified respondent questionnaires, and third-party sources were codified to produce numerical values ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 represents lower adherence to the rule of law and 1 represents higher adherence to the rule of law. ii) Then, average scores were calculated for every state to produce statistical data for each question. iii) Intervals were created for categorical variables so that the transformed variables were located between 0 and 1. The categorical variables are the records of murdered journalists (Article 19), incidence and perception of corruption by the ENCIG (INEGI), prevalence of violence against women by the ENDIREH (INEGI), discrimination experiences by the ENADIS (INEGI), mistreatment in arrest and detention in the Prosecutor's Office by the ENPOL (INEGI), child labor by the ENTI (INEGI), deaths by murders (INEGI), crime prevalence and incidence in the ENVIPE (INEGI), and the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (CNDH). For the rest of the variables, WJP decided not to normalize the variables and instead use the original measurement scale where, for each question, 0 represents the total absence of rule of law and 1 represents the ideal rule of law. This was to facilitate comparisons over time and to prevent the transmission of erroneous messages suggesting that leading states in the country had reached perfection in the rule of law. iv) Next, scores of the categories in the sub-factors were calculated and used to calculate sub-factor scores. Sub-factor scores were then aggregated using simple averages to produce the factor scores.⁶ v) Lastly, the scores of the factors were combined to produce a state score, and the final rankings were calculated.

⁶ El mapa de las variables utilizadas y las fórmulas exactas con las cuales se calculó cada puntaje están disponibles en worldjusticeproject.mx

4. Validation and Visualization of Data

- The data was validated through comparisons with over 20 quantitative and qualitative indicators produced by other organizations to identify possible mistakes and inconsistencies and through trends presented in the news media and qualitative reports. The WJP also validated the final results with a diverse group of experts from a variety of fields.

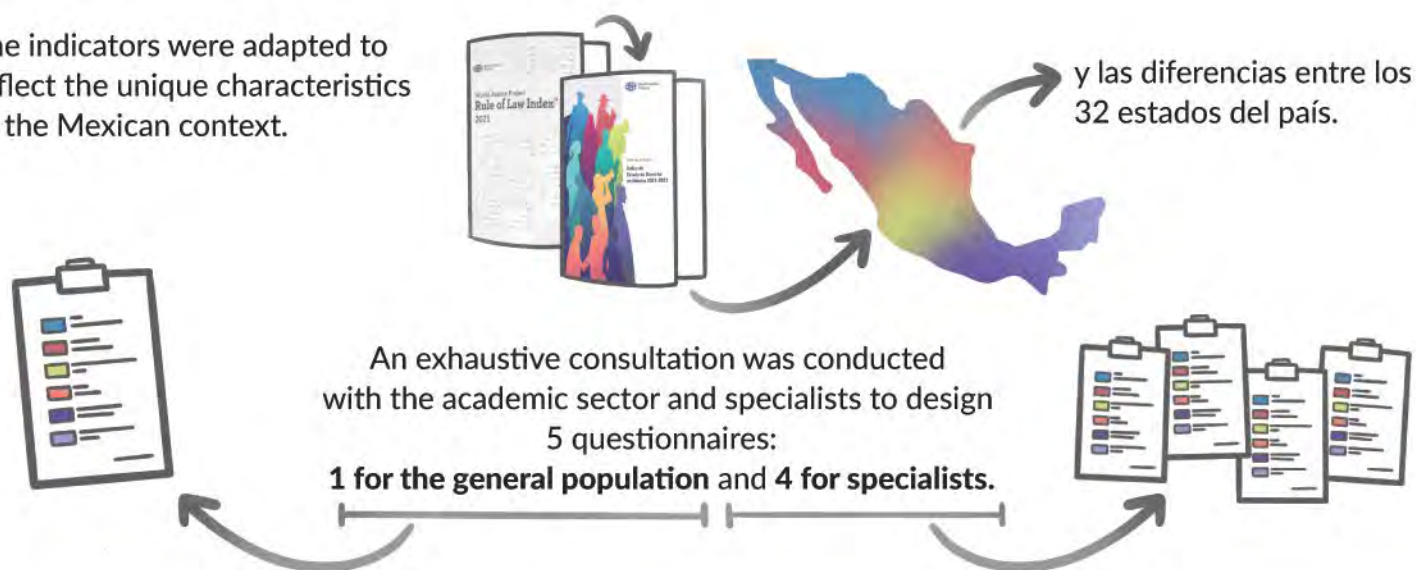
Lastly, the data was organized into tables and graphs in the state profiles in order to facilitate the data's presentation and interpretation.

5. Tracking Changes Over Time

This year's report includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a state, as measured through the factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index, changed since the previous year. This measure is presented in the form of arrows and represents a summary of rigorous statistical testing, based on bootstrapping procedures, to generate 150 samples of all the variables of the Index in order to estimate the standard deviations of each of the factors by state. The upward (or downward) arrow means that the score of that factor increased (or decreased) more than 1.96 standard deviations. If there was no statistically significant change, the arrow is not included.

The Rule of Law Index in Mexico 2021–2022 is an adaptation of the Rule of Law Index produced by the WJP at the global level.

The indicators were adapted to reflect the unique characteristics of the Mexican context.



STEP 1

Data Collection

3 data sources

General Population Poll (GPP)

12,800 face-to-face household surveys

400 surveys by State
(Representative sample of population aged 18+)

5 leading survey implementation companies.

1 coordinating company that supervises and validates fieldwork.

Qualified Respondents Questionnaires (QRQ's)

11 organizations of legal and healthcare professionals joined the WJP to invite over

+20,000 specialists in:

 civil, administrative and commercial justice

 criminal justice

 labor justice

 public health

+2000 individuals anonymously responded to online surveys.

 In some cases, follow-up was conducted by telephone.

Third-party sources

12 indicators of administrative data and surveys with state-level representativeness.

They are public, updated periodically and with a transparent and reliable methodology.



Measures 8 Factors
and 42 sub-factors.



STEP 2

Data cleaning and score estimation

The scores are averaged and aggregated by factor to calculate the Rule of Law Index in Mexico.

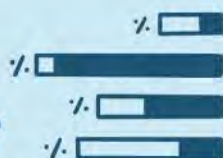
607

variables are encoded.

Scores are calculated for
sub-factors

& 8
factors.

42



Statistics are generated
on averages by state.

STEP 3

Data validation

Behind each score, there is a rigorous technical analysis, supported by a robust capacity for data collection, verification, validation, and consistency analysis.

✓ **20+** indicators from
other organizations

✓ Media and qualitative
reports

✓ Specialists in
various areas



Notes on the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* uses a conceptual framework and methodology similar to those used by the WJP to measure the adherence to the rule of law around the world from the citizens' perspective.

However, the conceptual framework and methodology were adapted to reflect the national context and institutional architecture of Mexico. Additionally, more third-party sources were included to measure some concepts. As a result, the scores in the global Index and in the Index in Mexico are not comparable. The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023* seeks to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each state in order to provide useful and timely information to decision-makers, companies, civil society organizations, academia, and any person interested in strengthening the rule of law in Mexico.

The Index, like any other analysis tool, has strengths and weaknesses. On one hand, it summarizes complex information into very few indicators, is robust and relatively easy to communicate, and allows comparisons across states and over time. On the other hand, the Index presents a simplified image of reality. It may hide details that would be obvious when analyzing certain individual indicators and may lead to simplified interpretations of data. Likewise, the Index does not establish causality or contextualize the results. Therefore, it is necessary to use it with other quantitative and qualitative instruments to obtain a comprehensive picture of the situation in a state. Additionally, the scores in the Index may be sensitive to specific events that took place while the data was collected or may be subject to measurement errors due to the limited number of experts interviewed in some states, which produces less precise estimations. To mitigate this, WJP works to continuously expand the network of experts that contribute to this project with their knowledge and time.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that indices and indicators are subject to possible abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or incorrect policy decisions.

Other Considerations

About Factor 3 (Open Government). The *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* incorporates the Open Government Metric (OGM) of the INAI/ CIDE as a third-party source because of its robust methodology and publicly accessible data. The Open Government Metric incorporates two fundamental aspects of open government: citizen participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2) and is the most complete and comprehensive measuring tool on the subject in Mexico.

In line with its objective of providing the best possible information, the Metric made changes to its methodology for its 2019 edition. The changes responded, on the one hand, to the technical recommendations of the practical community, and on the other, to methodological innovations to obtain the indicators in an automated manner. However, with these changes and with the information available, it was not possible to generate an analysis to measure the effect or magnitude of the changes, affecting the comparability of the metric over time. After a thorough analysis, conversations with the developers, and a series of comparative exercises, the WJP decided to prioritize comparability over time to the detriment of a more accurate measurement of open government and decided to use the results of the 2017 edition of the Metric, which were used in the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018, 2019-2020, and 2020-2021*.⁷

The WJP has worked in partnership with INAI to maintain comparability in the Factor 3 scores, thus including the 2021 version of the Open Government Metrics in the last two editions of the Index.

Regarding Factor 4.2 (Right to Life and Security), Mexico currently lacks adequate data to measure sub-factor 4.2 on a state level, and it cannot be properly quantified through surveys. Therefore, it has been left as an empty value that has no effect on scores. Nonetheless, WJP recognizes the importance of guaranteeing this right for the rule of law, so it is working to find sources of information that can accurately measure this phenomenon, and it is therefore included in the conceptual framework of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2022-2023*.

⁷ The score of Querétaro in the Open Government Metric of 2017 is not strictly comparable with the rest of the country's states, because, during its preparation, the National Transparency Platform (essential for making public information requests) presented technical problems. Consequently, some of the results of the state are the product of an imputation.

The WJP compiles the latest version of the third-party sources, which are administrative records and state representative surveys related to rule of law topics. The third-party sources that were updated since the previous edition of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index are: administrative records of murder rates by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Survey of Population Deprived of Liberty (ENPOL) by INEGI, the National Survey on Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE) by INEGI, the National Survey of Child Labor (ENTI) by INEGI, the record of murdered journalists (Article 19), the database of the National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision (DNSP) by the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH), and prison statistics journals by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC).⁸

Differences Between WJP's Global Index and the Mexico Index

As noted, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024* uses the same conceptual framework and methodology as WJP's global Index to quantify the adherence for the rule of law, with some adaptations made to reflect the institutional architecture in Mexico, competences of the different government levels, and availability of data. Specifically, i) some sub-factors were modified; ii) surveys were reviewed, adapted, and expanded to reflect the multiple situations, manifestations, and problems associated with the rule of law in Mexico; and iii) 12 third-party sources were added to capture some concepts included in the Index in a reliable, systematic, and precise manner. In total, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2023-2024* was prepared using 607 variables, while the global Index has 550.

Below is a summary of the main changes, organized by the factors of the Index. A full map of all the sub-factors and variables is available on WJP's website.^ç

• Factor 1. Constraints on Government Powers

In the global *Rule of Law Index*, sub-factor 1.6 refers to the transition of power according to the law. In Mexico, the transition of power requires elections that are free and transparent. Therefore, sub-factor 1.6 has been retitled "Elections are free, clean, and transparent."

• Factor 2. Absence of Corruption

Sub-factor 2.3, previously titled "Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain," was renamed "Government officials in the safety and law enforcement systems do not use public office for private gain" to include the absence of corruption in the Prosecutor's Office.

• Factor 3. Open Government

The global Index uses four sub-factors: publicized laws and government data (3.1), right to information (3.2), civic participation (3.3), and complaint mechanisms (3.4). The Mexico Index uses only two sub-factors: civic participation (3.1) and transparency (3.2) and employs the Open Government Metric 2023 published by the INAI and Colmex, because it is considered robust and reliable. This measurement includes an analysis of the regulations that apply to each required subject, a review of websites, and a simulated user exercise.

• Factor 5. Order & Security

The global Index uses three sub-factors: crime is effectively controlled (5.1), civil conflict is effectively limited (5.2), and people do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances (5.3). In contrast, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* uses three different sub-factors to measure Factor 5: absence of homicides (5.1), absence of crime (5.2), and the perception of safety by people and companies in the state (5.3). These changes better reflect the security situation in Mexico by giving more weight to murders, incorporating data of crime prevalence and incidence from INEGI, and including security perceptions.

• Factor 7. Civil Justice

Factor 7 of the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index* includes the same measurements used in the global Index but redistributes them to give more weight and specificity to the concept of accessibility, which is now split into sub-factors 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3. The global Index comprises seven sub-factors to measure civil justice: people can access and afford civil justice (7.1); civil justice is free of discrimination (7.2); civil justice is free of corruption (7.3); civil justice is free of improper government influence (7.4); civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay (7.5); civil justice is effectively enforced (7.6); and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective (7.7). By contrast, the *Mexico States Rule of Law Index 2018* measures civil justice by taking into consideration whether people know of and trust the formal mechanisms to solve their legal problems (7.1); whether there is adequate and affordable legal counsel (7.2); whether people can easily solve their legal problems without high costs and bureaucratic processes (7.3); whether the civil justice system is impartial, independent and free of corruption (7.4); whether the civil justice system guarantees a quality process (7.5); whether the civil justice system conducts procedures promptly and without unreasonable delays (7.6); whether judicial decisions in civil courts are effectively enforced (7.7); and whether alternative mechanisms to solve disputes are accessible, impartial, and timely.

⁸ Para verificar el año de la versión de las fuentes terciarias, consultar sección de metodología.

• Factor 8. Criminal Justice

Factor 8 of the global Index comprises seven sub-factors: criminal investigation system is effective (8.1), criminal adjudication system is timely and effective (8.2), correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior (8.3), criminal justice system is impartial (8.4), criminal justice system is free of corruption (8.5), criminal justice system is free of improper government influence (8.6), and due process of the law and rights of the accused (8.7). Factor 8 of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index incorporates the protection of victims' rights and reorganizes the other sub-factors into six sub-factors: effective criminal investigation (8.1), effective and efficient criminal adjudication system (8.2), guarantee of the rights of victims (8.3), guarantee of the right to due process of law for the accused (8.4), impartial and independent criminal justice free of corruption (8.5), and the prison system guarantees the safety and human rights of people deprived of their liberty (8.6).

An analysis of the five editions of the *Rule of Law Index* in Mexico highlights opportunities to advance the Rule of Law through the promotion of Open Justice. Thanks to the speed and effectiveness of its processes, as well as alternative mechanisms for dispute resolution (ADR), it is increasingly used in the country. Based on the belief that justice should focus on people, we promote and encourage the adoption of Open Justice.

What is Open Justice?

Open Justice is a justice model in which services respond **directly and effectively** to citizens' needs.



At the same time, institutions create spaces for dialogue with citizens to **inform, listen to, and receive feedback** on their decisions.



In this way, Open Justice places **citizens at the center** of the daily actions of public justice institutions.

Open Justice analyzes 4 dimensions:

Transparency

Measures whether we can access and understand the actions of justice institutions.



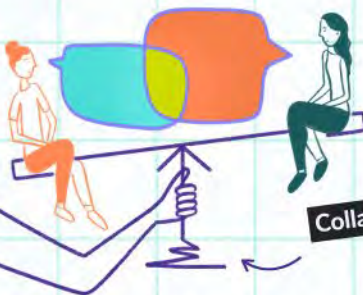
Participation



Measures whether justice services are accessible to all people.

Refers to whether individuals can influence the actions of these institutions.

Collaboration



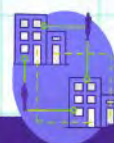
Measuring Open Justice can guide authorities in improving the quality and access to justice services.

Accountability



Measures whether we can know and question decisions, such as rulings, purchases, and expenses, and report acts of corruption.

OPEN JUSTICE METRIC



Soon, you will be able to learn about the performance of institutions within the justice ecosystem across these four dimensions.

Contributing experts

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Historical results of the Mexico States Rule of Law Index

The following tables show the data from the Mexico States Rule of Law Index, from its 2018, 2019–2020, 2020–2021, and 2021–2022 editions, for the 32 states, disaggregated by factor.

2018									
	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.56	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.43
Baja California	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.51	0.25	0.49	0.46	0.42
Baja California Sur	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.48	0.29	0.35	0.34	0.37
Campeche	0.43	0.47	0.38	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.41	0.41	0.36
Chiapas	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.35	0.47	0.59	0.30	0.36	0.35
Chihuahua	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.52	0.27	0.36	0.37	0.42
Mexico City	0.37	0.40	0.27	0.51	0.51	0.27	0.30	0.35	0.32
Coahuila	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.48	0.61	0.37	0.44	0.39
Colima	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.52	0.28	0.40	0.37	0.41
Durango	0.42	0.43	0.32	0.38	0.47	0.59	0.37	0.42	0.36
State of Mexico	0.36	0.37	0.28	0.44	0.45	0.21	0.39	0.37	0.33
Guanajuato	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.48	0.51	0.28	0.38	0.40	0.41
Guerrero	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.35	0.19	0.29	0.28	0.30
Hidalgo	0.42	0.44	0.38	0.36	0.48	0.57	0.38	0.39	0.38
Jalisco	0.37	0.42	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.29	0.35	0.34	0.33
Michoacán	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.49	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.39
Morelos	0.37	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.51	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.42
Nayarit	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.48	0.44	0.28	0.31	0.35
Nuevo León	0.42	0.48	0.39	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.36
Oaxaca	0.39	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.33	0.39
Puebla	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.31
Querétaro	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.27	0.53	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.46
Quintana Roo	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.31	0.37	0.33	0.33
San Luis Potosí	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.36	0.50	0.44	0.34	0.33	0.37
Sinaloa	0.41	0.41	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.41
Sonora	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.24	0.36	0.36
Tabasco	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.49	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.37
Tamaulipas	0.38	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.37	0.36
Tlaxcala	0.38	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.49	0.49	0.29	0.34	0.38
Veracruz	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.30
Yucatán	0.45	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.51	0.77	0.38	0.33	0.42
Zacatecas	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.51	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.44

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order & Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2019-2020

	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.45	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.53	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.44
Baja California	0.40	0.48	0.38	0.41	0.54	0.19	0.43	0.41	0.37
Baja California Sur	0.39	0.44	0.36	0.35	0.51	0.39	0.38	0.33	0.37
Campeche	0.43	0.46	0.39	0.37	0.49	0.53	0.43	0.41	0.35
Chiapas	0.38	0.39	0.30	0.35	0.46	0.56	0.32	0.32	0.33
Chihuahua	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.51	0.30	0.39	0.40	0.39
Mexico City	0.36	0.41	0.28	0.51	0.49	0.22	0.32	0.34	0.29
Coahuila	0.43	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.38	0.37	0.41
Colima	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.35	0.52	0.29	0.41	0.39	0.40
Durango	0.43	0.43	0.31	0.38	0.51	0.60	0.37	0.42	0.39
State of Mexico	0.36	0.41	0.30	0.44	0.49	0.21	0.37	0.37	0.33
Guanajuato	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.21	0.43	0.44	0.44
Guerrero	0.33	0.39	0.30	0.37	0.44	0.23	0.34	0.29	0.29
Hidalgo	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.51	0.52	0.35	0.36	0.41
Jalisco	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.45	0.48	0.27	0.34	0.32	0.33
Michoacán	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.34	0.33	0.38
Morelos	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.38	0.53	0.19	0.33	0.35	0.34
Nayarit	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.51	0.45	0.33	0.33	0.41
Nuevo León	0.43	0.50	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.39
Oaxaca	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.33	0.49	0.45	0.38	0.34	0.41
Puebla	0.35	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.44	0.25	0.40	0.33	0.29
Querétaro	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.27	0.53	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.47
Quintana Roo	0.35	0.37	0.31	0.40	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.34	0.34
San Luis Potosí	0.38	0.43	0.34	0.36	0.51	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.38
Sinaloa	0.42	0.44	0.39	0.42	0.49	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.45
Sonora	0.38	0.43	0.34	0.42	0.50	0.27	0.32	0.37	0.38
Tabasco	0.37	0.45	0.36	0.40	0.51	0.24	0.31	0.34	0.39
Tamaulipas	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.37	0.33	0.37
Tlaxcala	0.37	0.45	0.32	0.29	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.35
Veracruz	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.38	0.33	0.30
Yucatán	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.73	0.39	0.38	0.39
Zacatecas	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.51	0.34	0.41	0.40	0.46

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order & Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2020–2021

	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.44	0.48	0.41	0.43	0.52	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.42
Baja California	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.41	0.53	0.23	0.41	0.37	0.38
Baja California Sur	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.53	0.65	0.40	0.34	0.36
Campeche	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.48	0.67	0.42	0.41	0.36
Chiapas	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.44	0.63	0.27	0.34	0.32
Chihuahua	0.41	0.46	0.38	0.38	0.53	0.36	0.35	0.40	0.39
Mexico City	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.51	0.48	0.24	0.32	0.33	0.29
Coahuila	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.53	0.66	0.43	0.37	0.42
Colima	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.35	0.52	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.39
Durango	0.43	0.44	0.31	0.38	0.48	0.65	0.39	0.42	0.33
State of Mexico	0.36	0.42	0.31	0.44	0.47	0.22	0.37	0.37	0.31
Guanajuato	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.48	0.51	0.22	0.49	0.45	0.41
Guerrero	0.36	0.39	0.33	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.36	0.34	0.34
Hidalgo	0.42	0.45	0.39	0.36	0.51	0.54	0.33	0.37	0.41
Jalisco	0.37	0.43	0.32	0.45	0.49	0.27	0.36	0.34	0.33
Michoacán	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.41	0.47	0.44	0.37	0.39	0.35
Morelos	0.36	0.43	0.33	0.38	0.48	0.23	0.35	0.36	0.33
Nayarit	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.33	0.51	0.60	0.35	0.34	0.39
Nuevo León	0.43	0.51	0.41	0.38	0.56	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.39
Oaxaca	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.33	0.47	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.40
Puebla	0.35	0.38	0.33	0.34	0.43	0.30	0.42	0.34	0.29
Querétaro	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.27	0.56	0.42	0.46	0.39	0.49
Quintana Roo	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.24	0.34	0.31	0.31
San Luis Potosí	0.39	0.42	0.35	0.36	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.38	0.36
Sinaloa	0.43	0.49	0.40	0.42	0.53	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.41
Sonora	0.40	0.44	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.38
Tabasco	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.52	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.39
Tamaulipas	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.50	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.37
Tlaxcala	0.38	0.46	0.32	0.29	0.53	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.35
Veracruz	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.41	0.51	0.40	0.32	0.27
Yucatán	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.51	0.84	0.39	0.38	0.42
Zacatecas	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.51	0.40	0.46	0.41	0.42

NOTE



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 5: Order & Security



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

2021-2022

	Score								
Aguascalientes	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.57	0.52	0.49	0.40	0.40	0.41
Baja California	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.55	0.52	0.31	0.38	0.37	0.39
Baja California Sur	0.44	0.44	0.36	0.47	0.52	0.60	0.39	0.36	0.39
Campeche	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.45	0.47	0.58	0.42	0.38	0.33
Chiapas	0.38	0.37	0.32	0.39	0.44	0.60	0.26	0.31	0.32
Chihuahua	0.42	0.47	0.36	0.53	0.52	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.37
Mexico City	0.36	0.38	0.30	0.55	0.47	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.29
Coahuila	0.44	0.37	0.38	0.49	0.52	0.59	0.35	0.42	0.39
Colima	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.48	0.51	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.38
Durango	0.45	0.47	0.35	0.50	0.51	0.64	0.38	0.41	0.35
State of Mexico	0.36	0.39	0.30	0.49	0.45	0.26	0.37	0.35	0.30
Guanajuato	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.66	0.48	0.32	0.49	0.45	0.41
Guerrero	0.34	0.39	0.31	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.31
Hidalgo	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.54	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.36	0.35
Jalisco	0.38	0.42	0.32	0.48	0.47	0.33	0.34	0.32	0.34
Michoacán	0.40	0.40	0.34	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.34	0.36	0.35
Morelos	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.35	0.34	0.29
Nayarit	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.49	0.47	0.58	0.34	0.35	0.38
Nuevo León	0.45	0.51	0.42	0.44	0.56	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.39
Oaxaca	0.39	0.39	0.33	0.37	0.45	0.49	0.35	0.30	0.40
Puebla	0.37	0.38	0.33	0.51	0.41	0.32	0.39	0.33	0.27
Querétaro	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.57	0.46	0.47	0.40	0.51
Quintana Roo	0.36	0.35	0.31	0.52	0.44	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.31
San Luis Potosí	0.38	0.41	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.34
Sinaloa	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.38	0.38	0.44
Sonora	0.38	0.41	0.35	0.52	0.44	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.34
Tabasco	0.37	0.39	0.33	0.48	0.49	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.37
Tamaulipas	0.42	0.43	0.38	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.40	0.34	0.37
Tlaxcala	0.40	0.46	0.32	0.39	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.36
Veracruz	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.46	0.39	0.53	0.38	0.28	0.29
Yucatán	0.47	0.47	0.39	0.44	0.51	0.82	0.38	0.35	0.42
Zacatecas	0.45	0.43	0.45	0.50	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.42

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